GEODRILL®

2020 Annual Report

Dear Geodrill Shareholders:

We ended the year with the best fourth quarter on record, increasing our net income by 325%. Given the environment and the extraordinary year, that says a lot for our business. Despite the headwinds and disruption, our business model and the strength of our balance sheet shone through. We closed the second half of our year with outstanding momentum as utilization rebounded and we established a footprint in a new geographic region.

The Market Environment was Unforgettable

Much has been said about 2020, and it certainly was one of the most profound years in memory. Stock markets plummeted then recovered, central banks collapsed interest rates to zero, and money with little risk became virtually free. Many businesses were shut down, most worked from home, people were afraid, plane travel declined 98%, Brexit happened, and a new U.S. president was elected.

Despite the backdrop of 2020, Geodrill executed a dynamic and productive year, capped by our 'game-changing' expansion into South America. We broadened our service offering to include drill and blast services, continued to organically grow by establishing a footprint into South America and delivered on our promise to returning free cash flow to our shareholders.

If there is one thing the last year has reinforced, it is the importance of resiliency. We think of resiliency as the flexibility and adaptability to sustain strong performance regardless of operating environment conditions. As mentioned in previous letters, we deal in volatile markets, unstable governments, and at times, extreme weather conditions. To succeed one needs skill, solid resources and equipment, but above all a strong strategy for optimizing business opportunities while mitigating risk.

Our Business Continued Strong Despite Headwinds

While many things have profoundly changed over the past year, our balance sheet has not. Over the years we have grown our business through many challenging periods, while always maintaining a strong balance sheet. The strength with which we have built our balance sheet has always given us flexibility, regardless of the economic climate. Like a powerful ship in a stormy sea, our financial strength provides a safety net to buffer against major shocks. We are built to endure.

Geodrill's balance-sheet strength is a decided advantage. And, thanks to our disciplined business strategy, we continue to deliver strong and consistent performance. We increased our net income by 94% year over year, generated positive earnings-per-share growth and achieved a return on equity ("ROE") of 10%. Most importantly, we continue to outperform our competitors in terms of revenue per operating rig in the industry and rig utilization.

Geodrill has built a leadership position in West Africa, growing organically to a fleet of 68 high-performance rigs, more than 1,000 employees and over $98 million in assets. We ended the year stronger than we began it, and expect to continue to grow our company value in 2021.

The Next Beginning Has Already Begun

We entered 2021 with strong market fundamentals, robust demand for drilling and strong tailwinds to drive another strong year. Our edge is our style of operating. As the founder of Geodrill, my aim has been to build a Company to stand the test of time by differentiating itself from its competitors. For Geodrill, that means a customer-centric model powered by a fleet of high performance rigs, operated by employees trained to the highest standards and maintained locally with full-service workshops. Geodrill has demonstrated the strength of this strategy. Today, we are operationally and financially durable and growth-ready.

Our focus on delivering steady revenue growth, strong net earnings and a strong balance sheet enables Geodrill to invest in key growth opportunities for 2021 and importantly initiate a dividend policy that reflects the confidence in our future. We will accelerate growth by leveraging the current momentum in exploration drilling - maintaining our market leadership in West Africa; expanding our production drill service offering and growing our presence in South America.

As always we are enormously grateful to our employees and directors and we thank them for their hard work, excellent performance and guidance. I would like to give a sincere thank you to our shareholders for their ongoing support. We look forward to continuing to grow this company.

Sincerely,

"Dave Harper"

Dave Harper
President and Chief Executive Officer

GEODRILL LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in United States dollars)

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Geodrill Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Geodrill Limited and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

What we have audited
The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Uncertain Tax Position - Burkina Faso *Refer to note 3 – Critical accounting estimates and judgments, note 9 – Taxation and note 28 – Contingency to the consolidated financial statements.* The Company operates in a number of African countries. The Company has been subject to historical tax claims in certain jurisdictions and these are still active.The judgments and estimates made to recognize and measure the effect of uncertain tax positions are reassessed whenever circumstances change or when there is new information that affects those judgments. On December 28, 2020, the Burkina Faso Tax Authority's (BFTA) Head of Taxpayers Management Department issued a revised assessment claiming reduced tax and penalties of $9.7 million for the years 2016 through 2018, a reduction from the original assessment of $17.9 million. For the years of the revised assessment, the BFTA has assessed that the Company had a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso and was subject to taxes, penalties and interest under Burkina Faso's tax legislation. The Company maintains that it did not have a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso in the years of the revised assessment and operated in Burkina Faso as a non-resident taxpayer. As a non-resident	Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others: ● Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in Burkina Faso taxation law assisted in the evaluation of management's interpretation and application of relevant tax laws in Burkina Faso and assessed the appropriateness of management's conclusion of the uncertain tax position. ● Obtained a legal confirmation from the Company's external legal counsel to evaluate the reasonableness of judgments made by management. ● Assessed the related disclosures related to uncertain tax position in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
taxpayer, the Company was subject to a withholding tax on a percentage of its revenue as it was not registered with the BFTA and had never obtained a unique financial identification number. During the years 2016 to 2018, the Company was subject to a non-resident withholding tax. The non-resident withholding tax is paid to the Director General of taxes directly from the Company's clients on the Company's behalf. Management has reviewed the BFTA revised assessment and continues to disagree with the BFTA's conclusion and believes it is without merit. The Company is continuing discussions with the BFTA. We considered this a key audit matter due to the size of the Burkina Faso claim and significant judgments made by management in reaching a conclusion on the tax claim. This resulted in a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity in performing procedures and evaluating the appropriateness of management's conclusion. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of Burkina Faso taxation law assisted in the procedures.	

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Michael Eric Clarke.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
March 5, 2021

GEODRILL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Note	December 31, 2020 US$	December 31, 2019 US$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	42,355,271	41,698,227
Right-of-use assets	11	711,590	460,285
Total non-current assets		**43,066,861**	**42,158,512**
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	2,066,648	428,787
Inventories	13	22,498,525	17,660,278
Prepayments		1,493,013	598,510
Trade and other receivables	14	22,650,964	15,315,453
Cash	15	6,564,525	10,558,184
Total current assets		**55,273,675**	**44,561,212**
Total assets		**98,340,536**	**86,719,724**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		23,378,281	23,204,469
Share-based payment reserve		4,270,588	4,351,899
Retained earnings		45,410,722	38,242,108
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Geodrill Limited		73,059,591	65,798,476
Non-controlling interests	16	119	-
Total equity		**73,059,710**	**65,798,476**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	9(iv)	3,312,310	3,383,765
Loans payable	17	-	1,083,333
Lease liabilities		321,941	115,375
Total non-current liabilities		**3,634,251**	**4,582,473**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	16,474,655	11,588,931
Loans payable	17	3,083,333	2,287,190
Lease liabilities		343,949	323,088
Taxes payable	9(ii)	1,294,638	1,689,566
Related party payables	22(iii)	450,000	450,000
Total current liabilities		**21,646,575**	**16,338,775**
Total equity and liabilities		**98,340,536**	**86,719,724**
Contingency	28		

Approved by the Board of Directors

"signed"
John Bingham
Chairman of the Board

"signed"
Ron Sellwood
Chairman of the Audit Committee

GEODRILL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Note	December 31, 2020 US$	December 31, 2019 US$
Revenue		82,435,561	87,407,835
Cost of sales	*8*	(61,521,711)	(65,221,195)
Gross profit		**20,913,850**	**22,186,640**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*8*	(10,132,163)	(9,885,776)
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain		(294,994)	474,323
Other gain / (loss)	*12*	323,993	(142,003)
Results from operating activities		**10,810,686**	**12,633,184**
Finance income		547	2,966
Finance costs		(219,114)	(485,426)
Income before taxation		**10,592,119**	**12,150,724**
Income tax expense	*9(i)*	(3,079,322)	(8,274,361)
Income and total comprehensive income for the year		**7,512,797**	**3,876,363**
Income and total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Geodrill Limited		7,517,483	3,876,363
Non-controlling interests		(4,686)	-
		7,512,797	**3,876,363**
Earnings per share for income attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company			
Basic	*25(i)*	$0.17	$0.09
Diluted	*25(ii)*	$0.17	$0.09

GEODRILL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Attributable to owners of Geodrill Limited				
	Share Capital US$	Share-based Payment Reserve US$	Retained Earnings US$	Non-controlling interests US$	Total Equity US$
Balance at January 1, 2020	23,204,469	4,351,899	38,242,108	-	65,798,476
Income and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,517,483	(4,686)	7,512,797
Non-controlling interest recognized on acquistion of subsidiary	-	-	-	4,805	4,805
Share buy-back and cancellation	(207,015)	-	(348,869)	-	(555,884)
Exercise of stock options	380,827	(219,100)	-	-	161,727
Share-based payment expense	-	137,789	-	-	137,789
Balance at December 31, 2020	**23,378,281**	**4,270,588**	**45,410,722**	**119**	**73,059,710**
Balance at January 1, 2019	22,428,417	4,464,416	34,365,745	-	61,258,578
Income and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,876,363	-	3,876,363
Exercise of stock options	776,052	(257,852)	-	-	518,200
Share-based payment expense	-	145,335	-	-	145,335
Balance at December 31, 2019	**23,204,469**	**4,351,899**	**38,242,108**	**-**	**65,798,476**

GEODRILL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	December 31, 2020 US$	December 31, 2019 US$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before taxation	10,592,119	12,150,724
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	8,139,783	7,381,454
Movement in expected lifetime credit losses	111,045	(29,588)
Change in provision for inventory obsolescence	170,537	298,964
Equity-settled share-based payment expense	137,789	145,335
Finance income	(547)	(2,966)
Finance costs	219,114	485,426
Fair value (gains) / losses on non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(323,993)	142,003
Unrealized foreign exchange loss / (gain)	491,908	(420,226)
	19,537,755	**20,151,126**
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(1,313,868)	(570,790)
Change in inventories	(5,008,784)	(759,729)
Change in prepayments	(959,406)	563,343
Change in trade and other receivables	(7,446,556)	3,775,893
Change in trade and other payables	3,763,439	(1,263,795)
	8,572,580	21,896,048
Finance income received	547	2,966
Finance costs paid	(191,937)	(447,149)
Income taxes paid	(3,545,705)	(6,794,529)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**4,835,485**	**14,657,336**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7,521,150)	(5,387,644)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(7,521,150)**	**(5,387,644)**
Financing activities		
Loans received	2,000,000	-
Loan repayments	(2,287,190)	(2,907,713)
Lease liabilities payments	(435,892)	(412,709)
Cash received on exercise of options	161,727	518,200
Transactions with non-controlling interest	4,805	-
Share buy-back	(555,884)	-
Change in related party payables	-	(473,025)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,112,434)**	**(3,275,247)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash	**(195,560)**	**(53,344)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash	**(3,993,659)**	**5,941,101**
Cash at beginning of the year	10,558,184	4,617,083
Cash at end of the year	**6,564,525**	**10,558,184**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Geodrill Limited (the "Company" or "Geodrill") is a company registered and domiciled in the Isle of Man. The address of the Company's registered office is Ragnall House, 18 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 4LZ. The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 comprise the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Geodrill Ghana Limited, Geotool Limited, Geodrill Mauritius Limited, Geodrill Cote d'Ivoire SARL, Drilling Services Malta Limited, Vannin Resources, Unipessoal Limitada, Geodrill Sondagens LTDA, Geodrill Zambia Limited being Geodrill Limited's registered foreign Zambian operating entity, Geodrill BF SARL being Geodrill Cote d'Ivoire SARL's registered foreign Burkina Faso operating entity, Geodrill Mali SARL being Geodrill Cote d'Ivoire SARL's registered foreign Mali operating entity and Recon Drilling S.A.C. of which the Company owns a 95% shareholding, collectively referred to as the "Group".

The Company is primarily a provider of mineral exploration drilling services. These audited consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of Geodrill on March 5, 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

b. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated.

c. Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

d. Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiaries and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiaries. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Consistent accounting policies and the same reporting period are used for all Group entities.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-Group balances, unrealized intercompany gains and losses, transactions and dividends are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial instruments

(i) Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets ‘at fair value through profit or loss' (“FVTPL”), financial assets ‘at fair value through other comprehensive income' (“FVTOCI”), and financial assets at ‘amortized cost'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the treatment of financial assets depends on their classification. Those recognized as FVTPL and FVTOCI are carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities “at FVTPL” or financial liabilities at “amortized cost”.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the treatment of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Those recognized as FVTPL are carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows or the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, the Company’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Measurement

The Company applies a hierarchy to measure financial instruments carried at fair value. Levels 1 to 3 are defined based on the degree to which fair value inputs are observable and have a significant effect on the recorded fair value, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using significant observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), or valuations that are based on quoted prices for similar instruments; and

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).The fair values of financial instruments are determined using market prices for quoted instruments and widely accepted valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flows, standard valuation models based on market parameters, dealer quotes for similar instruments and expert valuations.

When fair values of unquoted instruments cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, such instruments are carried at cost less impairments, if applicable.

Trade and other receivables, Cash, Trade and other payables, Related party payables and Loans payable are all measured at amortized cost.

Further information relating to the fair values of financial instruments is provided in notes 5 and 19.

(iv) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(vi) Share capital

Proceeds from the issue of ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Compound financial instruments

From time to time the Company may issue compound financial instruments such as convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component.

Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity component in the proportion of their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest, and gains and losses related to the financial liability, are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity.

(viii) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially stated at their fair value. The carrying amounts for accounts receivable are net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (“ECL”) for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

f. Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and, for qualifying assets, capitalized borrowing costs. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of overhauls and of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day maintenance, repair and servicing expenditures incurred on property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, as incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Assets leased under a finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of their useful lives and the term of the lease. Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of major classes of depreciable property, plant and equipment are:

Motor vehicles	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	over the term of the lease
Buildings	15 years
Drill rigs	10 years
Drill rig components	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values of property plant and equipment are reassessed at each reporting date. The useful lives of these assets and residual values can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation and maintenance programs. Changes in estimates can result in significant variations in the carrying value and amounts charged, on account of depreciation, to profit or loss in specific periods.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds from disposal with the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iv) Impairment

The Company's property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the respective asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount is estimated.

The Company's market capitalization is currently below the Company's net book value which is considered to be an indicator of potential impairment of the carrying value of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2020. The outcome of the analysis was such that the expected net recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment and, accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized in the year.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amounts. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Due to the integrated nature of operations and re-deployment of drill rigs between countries, property, plant and equipment is tested as a single cash generating unit.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is based on the higher of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell. The value-in-use calculation requires an estimation of the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset or cash-generating unit and a pre-tax discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Fair values less costs to sell are based on recent market transactions where available and, where not available, appropriate valuation models are used. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset or cash-generating unit may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of spare parts is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring/building the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling expenses.

Inventory is assessed on a per unit basis to determine whether indicators exist which would lead to a downward revision in the net realizable value of inventory. This assessment is performed at each reporting date.

h. Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h. Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in share based payments reserve, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. Estimations are made at the end of each reporting period of the number of instruments which will eventually vest. The impact of any revision is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payment reserve.

i. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax expenses.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in comprehensive income except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided using the asset and liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax base. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

j. Dividends

Dividends payable/receivable are recognized in the period in which the dividend is appropriately authorized.

k. Revenue – drilling revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer using the five step approach in the revenue framework in IFRS 15. The Company provides drillings services to its customers. Drilling revenue is recognized as revenue when the outcome of the drilling can be estimated reliably to the actual chargeable meters drilled. Such services are recognized as a performance obligation is satisfied at points in time when the drilling service has met the performance obligations under IFRS 15. Payment for drilling services is not due from the customer until the drilling service has been performed and invoiced. Revenue from the provision of services in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

k. Revenue – drilling revenue (continued)

The outcome can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the drilling service rendered will flow to the Company;
- the work performed of the drilling service at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and has been agreed with the customer; and
- the costs incurred for and to complete the drilling can be measured reliably.

l. Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested or held in bank accounts. Interest income is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

m. Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, including all financing arrangements.

n. Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into United States dollars using the reporting date exchange rate, with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in the determination of profit and loss. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average exchange rate for the period which approximate date of transaction exchange rates.

o. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

p. Post balance sheet events

Events subsequent to the reporting date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the period under consideration and the effect is material.

q. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential shares, which currently comprise stock options granted to employees and directors.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

r. Leases

(i) Classification

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Assets held under finance leases are stated as assets of the Company at the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation. Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the relevant lease so as to produce a constant periodic interest charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period.

(ii) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are charged to comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between finance expense and a reduction of the outstanding lease liability.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(i) Estimates

a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are often used in demanding environments and may be subject to accelerated depreciation. Management considers the reasonableness of useful lives and whether known factors reduce or extend the lives of certain assets. This is accomplished by assessing the changing business conditions, examining the level of expenditures required for additional improvements, observing the patterns of gains or losses on disposition, and considering the various components of the assets.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(i) Estimates (continued)

b. Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of share-based payment transactions is based on certain assumptions determined by management. The main areas of estimate relate to the determination of the risk free interest rate, stock price volatility and the forfeiture rate.

c. Net realizable value of inventory

Management reviews inventories at each reporting period to determine whether indicators exist which would lead to a downward revision in the net realizable value of the inventory. Management's estimate of net realizable value of such inventories is based primarily on sales price and current market conditions.

d. Impairment provision for trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recorded at fair value. The carrying amounts for trade accounts receivable are net of lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). Management has set up a provision matrix to determine the allowance for ECL for trade receivables and uses specific matrices for individual large customers. The provision matrices are derived from the Company's historical credit loss experience and are adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current economic conditions as well as estimates of forward looking economic conditions at the reporting date. Significant judgements are made in determining the adjustments for these factors. Although there are no significant historical write off of trade receivables there are large aged trade receivable balances for which judgement is required to determine the measurement of the impairment provision at the reporting date.

e. Income tax

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various countries in which the Company operates are subject to change and management uncertainty. Current income tax expense is based on tax currently payable or current withholding tax rates in countries in which the Company operates. In addition, deferred income tax liabilities are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period and are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse. The sufficiency of estimated future taxable income is also assessed by management in the context of the recognition of deferred tax assets attributable to unused tax losses.

The amount recognized as accrued liabilities is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The Company assesses its liabilities at each reporting period, based upon the best information available, relevant to the tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Judgments

a. Assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company tests at each reporting period whether there are indicators of impairment with respect to its property, plant and equipment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2f(v). If such indicators are identified, the recoverable amounts of each cash-generating unit have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These determinations require the use of judgment.

Where indicators of impairment exist, the Company tests impairment based on the discounted cash flows related to each cash generating unit. The value-in-use determination is sensitive to changes in cash flow assumptions and the discount rate applied. No impairment charge has been recognized in the periods presented.

b. Functional currency

The Company applied judgment in determining the functional currency of the Company. Functional currency was determined based on the currency that mainly influences sales prices, labor, material and other costs of providing services.

c. Uncertain tax positions

The Company operates in a number of African countries. The Company measures the impact of the uncertainty using the method that best predicts the resolution of the uncertainty; either the most likely amount method or the expected value method. The judgments and estimates made to recognize and measure the effect of uncertain tax treatments are reassessed whenever circumstances change or when there is new information that affects those judgments.

4. NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Adoption of new and amended accounting pronouncements

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2020:

- Definition of Material – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8
- Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

4. NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The following sets out the Company's basis of determining fair values:

a. Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying value due to their short term nature.

b. Cash

Cash consists of cash at bank and cash on hand. The fair value of cash approximates their carrying values due to their short term nature.

c. Trade and other payables

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates their carrying values, due to their short term nature.

d. Loans payable

The fair value of the loans payable approximates their carrying value.

e. Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes model. Measurement inputs include the share price on the measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility, expected term of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, expected forfeiture rates and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

f. Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss consist of listed equity securities and their fair value is measured using quoted market prices.

6. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

The operations have tended to exhibit a seasonal pattern. The first and fourth quarters are affected due to shutdown of exploration activities, often for extended periods over the holiday season. The second quarter is typically affected by the Easter shutdown of exploration activities affecting some of the rigs for up to one week. The wet season occurs (in some geographical areas where the Company operates, particularly in Burkina Faso and Mali) normally in the third quarter, but in the recent years the global weather pattern has become somewhat erratic. In the third quarter of 2020, the Company was impacted by the wet season. The Company has historically taken advantage of the wet season and has scheduled the third quarter for maintenance and rebuild programs for drill rigs and equipment.

7. SEGMENT REPORTING

The primary format of operating segments is based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure, which is submitted to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Due to the integrated nature of the Company's operations and re-deployment of drill rigs within Africa, the Company maintains only one operating segment. The Company has recently started working in South America, however, this is not material to the Company's operations and therefore not considered to be a reportable segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue. One customer contributed 19%, one customer contributed 16% and one customer contributed 15%.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue. One customer contributed 19% and two customers contributed 11%.

8. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Company presents certain expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by function. The following table presents those expenses by nature:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Expenses		
Wages and employee benefits	27,849,827	28,632,386
Drill rig expenses and fuel	19,230,820	22,469,382
External services, contractors and others	12,948,194	13,075,268
Depreciation	8,139,783	7,381,454
Repairs and maintenance	3,374,205	3,578,069
Expected lifetime credit losses / (recovery)	111,045	(29,588)
	71,653,874	75,106,971

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cost of sales	61,521,711	65,221,195
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10,132,163	9,885,776
	71,653,874	75,106,971

9. TAXATION

(i) Income tax expense

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Current tax expense (iii)	3,150,777	5,598,095
Deferred tax (recovery) / expense (iv)	(71,455)	2,676,266
	3,079,322	8,274,361

(ii) Taxes payable

	Balance at Jan. 1 US$	Payments during the year US$	Charge for the year US$	Balance at Dec. 31 US$
2020	1,689,566	(3,545,705)	3,150,777	1,294,638
2019	2,886,000	(6,794,529)	5,598,095	1,689,566

9. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(iii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Income before tax	10,592,119	12,150,724
Corporate tax at 25%	2,648,030	3,037,681
Add:		
Effect of different rate tax countries	(2,527,179)	720,011
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	(93,886)	(97,075)
Tax effect of amounts that are not deductible in calculating taxable income	282,637	826,748
Tax expense before withholding tax	309,602	4,487,365
	2.9%	36.9%
Add:		
Withholding tax	2,769,720	3,786,996
Total tax expense	3,079,322	8,274,361
Effective tax rate	29.1%	68.1%

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group recognized an over provision in tax payable in the amount of US$93,886 (2019: US$97,075) reflecting the outcome of a review by the tax authorities in jurisdictions in which it operates.

(iv) Deferred tax liability

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Balance at January 1	3,383,765	707,499
(Recovery) / expense for the year	(71,455)	2,676,266
Balance at end of the year	3,312,310	3,383,765

9. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(v) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2020	**2019**
	US$	**US$**
Tax losses carried forward (1)	989,698	833,708
Provision for inventory obsolescence	172,311	140,659
Movement in expected lifetime credit losses	9,179	33,684
Property, plant and equipment	(3,889,321)	(3,498,072)
Deferred tax asset not recognized (2)	(594,177)	(893,744)
Total	(3,312,310)	(3,383,765)

(1) The Group has tax losses in Ghana available for a period of five years expiring on December 31, 2025.
The Group also has tax losses in Zambia available for a period of five years expiring during the years December 31, 2021 through December 31, 2025.

(2) The deferred tax asset has not been recognized in the financial statements because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the related tax benefits.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2020	Motor Vehicles US$	Plant & Equipment US$	Drill Rigs (1) US$	Land & Leasehold Improvements US$	Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) US$	Total US$
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2020	8,153,967	26,098,680	64,487,594	5,165,301	4,517,783	108,423,325
Additions	-	-	-	-	8,349,249	8,349,249
Reclassifications from CWIP	1,270,913	1,463,184	4,114,197	229,926	(7,078,220)	-
Assets retired during the year	(43,127)	(661,825)	(1,921,564)	-	-	(2,626,516)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**9,381,753**	**26,900,039**	**66,680,227**	**5,395,227**	**5,788,812**	**114,146,058**
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2020	6,305,651	21,505,127	36,464,660	2,449,660	-	66,725,098
Charge for the year	877,541	1,890,164	4,463,439	461,061	-	7,692,205
Assets retired during the year	(43,127)	(661,825)	(1,921,564)	-	-	(2,626,516)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**7,140,065**	**22,733,466**	**39,006,535**	**2,910,721**	**-**	**71,790,787**
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	**2,241,688**	**4,166,573**	**27,673,692**	**2,484,506**	**5,788,812**	**42,355,271**

(1) Drill rigs include drill rigs components and rebuilds which are depreciated at the appropriate rates in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

2019	Motor Vehicles US$	Plant & Equipment US$	Drill Rigs (1) US$	Land & Leasehold Improvements US$	Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) US$	Total US$
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2019	7,836,460	24,637,055	61,994,806	4,098,596	6,218,460	104,785,377
Additions	-	-	-	-	5,462,852	5,462,852
Reclassifications from CWIP	651,765	1,559,466	3,885,593	1,066,705	(7,163,529)	-
Assets retired during the year	(334,258)	(97,841)	(1,392,805)	-	-	(1,824,904)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**8,153,967**	**26,098,680**	**64,487,594**	**5,165,301**	**4,517,783**	**108,423,325**
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2019	6,095,913	20,107,243	33,184,612	2,201,244	-	61,589,012
Charge for the year	543,996	1,495,725	4,672,853	248,416	-	6,960,990
Assets retired during the year	(334,258)	(97,841)	(1,392,805)	-	-	(1,824,904)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**6,305,651**	**21,505,127**	**36,464,660**	**2,449,660**	**-**	**66,725,098**
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	**1,848,316**	**4,593,553**	**28,022,934**	**2,715,641**	**4,517,783**	**41,698,227**

(1) Drill rigs include drill rigs components and rebuilds which are depreciated at the appropriate rates in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation has been charged in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cost of sales	7,235,583	6,712,573
Selling, general and administrative expenses	456,622	248,417
	7,692,205	6,960,990

As at December 31, 2020, property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of US$10,351,586 (December 31, 2019: US$12,856,211) has been pledged as security for certain loans (note 17).

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cost		
Balance at January 1,	880,749	768,299
Additions	694,744	117,234
Movement in foreign exchange	4,139	(4,784)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,579,632**	**880,749**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at January 1,	420,464	-
Charge for the year	447,578	420,464
Balance at the end of the year	**868,042**	**420,464**
Carrying amounts at the end of the year	**711,590**	**460,285**

The amount of depreciation recognized as expense in the year ended December 31, 2020 was US$447,578 (December 31, 2019: US$420,464).

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The Group classifies listed equity investments that are held for trading as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Movements in the year are shown in the table below:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Balance at January 1,	428,787	-
Additions	1,313,868	570,790
Gain / (loss) recognized through profit and loss	323,993	(142,003)
Balance at end of the year	**2,066,648**	**428,787**

13. INVENTORIES

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Inventories on hand	21,148,660	17,896,565
Inventories in transit	2,165,087	482,864
Provision for obsolescence	(815,222)	(719,151)
	22,498,525	17,660,278

The amount of inventories recognized as expense for the year is US$23,571,800 (2019: US$28,851,717). Inventory write downs in the year amounted to US$74,466 (2019: US$14,422).

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Trade receivables	22,268,758	14,964,141
Expected life time credit losses	(181,683)	(303,884)
Net trade receivables	22,087,075	14,660,257
Sundry receivables	563,889	655,196
	22,650,964	15,315,453

As at December 31, 2020, trade receivables with a carrying amount of US$7,922,813 (December 31, 2019: US$6,144,830) have been pledged as security for certain loans (note 17).

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The movements in the expected life time credit losses is as follows:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Balance at January 1	303,884	1,110,911
Movement in expected lifetime credit losses in the year	(122,201)	(29,588)
Specific provisions made in the year	233,246	-
Amounts written off in the year	(233,246)	(777,439)
Balance at end of year	181,683	303,884

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risk and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in note 21(i).

15. CASH

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cash at bank	6,400,429	10,456,335
Cash on hand	164,096	101,849
	6,564,525	10,558,184

As at December 31, 2020, cash of US$6,564,525 was available to the Group (December 31, 2019: US$10,558,184).

Bank balances denominated in currencies other than the Group's functional currency are detailed in note 21iii(a).

16. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interest relates to 5% of Recon Drilling S.A.C not owned by the Group of $119.

17. LOANS PAYABLE

	2020 US$	2019 US$
US$6.5M Medium Term Loan (i)	1,083,333	3,250,000
US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit (ii)	2,000,000	-
Equipment Loan (iv)	-	120,523
Total	3,083,333	3,370,523
Current portion of loans	3,083,333	2,287,190
Non-current portion of loans	-	1,083,333

17. LOANS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

(i) US$6.5M Medium Term Loan

On April 24, 2018, the Group entered into a Medium Term Loan with Ecobank Ghana Limited. The Medium Term Loan in the amount of US$6.5 million (the "US$6.5M Medium Term Loan") matures on April 30, 2021. Principal is repaid in 12 equal quarterly instalments required to satisfy the principal over the term of the loan commencing on July 31, 2018. Interest is payable monthly in arrears. The US$6.5M Medium Term Loan bears interest at a rate of 8.5% per annum and is subject to periodic review in line with market conditions. The US$6.5M Medium Term Loan is secured by certain assets of the Group (note 10 and note 14). The US$6.5M Medium Term Loan may be repaid prior to maturity by the Group without penalty or other costs other than interest accrued to the date of such repayment. The effective interest rate of the US$6.5M Medium Term Loan is 9.1%. The US$6.5M Medium Term Loan is subject to, and as at December 31, 2020, the Group was in compliance with normal course covenants.

(ii) US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit

On December 29, 2020, the Group increased the limit on the Revolving Line of Credit with Ecobank Ghana Limited from US$3.5M to US$7.5M. The Revolving Line of Credit in the amount of US$7.5 million (the "US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit") matures on April 30, 2021, interest is repaid monthly and principal is repaid one year after drawdown. The US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit bears interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum on any utilized portion and is subject to periodic review in line with market conditions. The US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit is secured by certain assets of the Group (note 10 and note 14). The US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit may be repaid prior to maturity by the Group without penalty or other costs other than interest accrued to the date of such repayment. Amounts drawn on the US$7.5M may be converted into a Medium Term Loan of up to thirty six months subject to approval and receipt of certain information by Ecobank Ghana Limited. On December 31, 2020, the Group drew down US$2.0M on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit which is repayable one year after drawdown being December 31, 2021. The US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit is subject to, and as at December 31, 2020, the Group was in compliance with normal course covenants.

(iii) Equipment Loan

On March 6, 2017, the Company entered into a Supply of Goods and Services Contract ("Equipment Loan") with Sandvik Canada Inc. relating to the purchase of two drill rigs with a total purchase price of US$0.9 million. The Equipment Loan required a down payment and the repayment of the balance over a period of 36 months with payments being made once a quarter. The Equipment Loan bore interest at 7.7% per annum, included an arrangement fee and stipulated that the final title to the rigs will only pass once the purchase price has been paid in full. All other risks and rewards of ownership lie with the Company. The effective interest rate of the Equipment Loan was 7.93%. The Equipment Loan was fully repaid on April 1, 2020.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Trade payables	9,282,353	5,491,743
Other creditors and accrued expenses	6,284,294	4,902,974
VAT liability	908,008	1,194,214
	16,474,655	11,588,931

Trade and other payables denominated in currencies other than the Group's functional currency are detailed in note 21iii(a).

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Defined Contribution Plans

(i) *Social Security*

The Group contributes to various social security plans. Under the plans, the Group makes contributions into government funds. The amounts contributed during the year were US$69,828 (2019: US$84,518). The Group's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions which have been recognized in the year-end financial statements as expenses, and liabilities if due but not paid.

(ii) Provident Fund

The Group contributes for certain staff to a provident fund plan. The amounts contributed during the year were US$21,546 (2019: US$25,227). The Group's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions which have been recognized in the year-end financial statements as expenses, and liabilities if due but not paid.

20. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and related party payables approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments. The carrying value of loans payable approximates their fair value as the fixed rate loans have been acquired recently and their carrying value continues to reflect fair value. The fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss are measured using quoted market prices.

There were no financial instruments classified as level 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing risk, methods used to measure the risks and the Group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's management team is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The team meets periodically to discuss corporate plans, evaluate progress reports and establish action plans to be taken. The day-to-day implementation of risk management rests with the CEO.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and cash.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is minimized as customers are given 30 to 60 day credit periods for services rendered.

As at December 31, 2020, four customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's trade receivables. One customer contributed 18%, one customer contributed 12%, one customer contributed 11% and one customer contributed 10%.

As at December 31, 2019, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's trade receivables. These customers all contributed 13% each.

Exposure to credit risks

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Trade and other receivables	22,650,964	15,315,453
Cash	6,564,525	10,558,184
	29,215,489	25,873,637

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting dates by type was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Mining and exploration companies	22,087,075	14,660,257
Others	563,889	655,196
	22,650,964	15,315,453

The ageing of trade receivables due from mining and exploration companies at the reporting dates was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Less than 30 days	9,373,610	3,867,220
31 - 60 days	8,137,858	4,740,423
61 - 90 days	3,649,849	2,908,234
91 days and greater	925,758	3,144,380
	22,087,075	14,660,257

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all of its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access them only at excessive cost. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities when due by monitoring and scheduling cash in bank movements and reinvesting profits earned.

The Group's obligation and principal repayments on its financial liabilities are presented in the following table:

	Total US$	Within One Year US$	Greater than One Year US$
December 31, 2020			
Non-derivative financial liability			
Trade and other payables	15,566,647	15,566,647	-
Related party payables	450,000	450,000	-
Loans payable	3,083,333	3,083,333	-
Lease liabilities	665,890	343,949	321,941
Balance at December 31, 2020	19,765,870	19,443,929	321,941
December 31, 2019			
Non-derivative financial liability			
Trade and other payables	10,394,717	10,394,717	-
Related party payables	450,000	450,000	-
Loans payable	3,370,523	2,287,190	1,083,333
Lease liabilities	438,463	323,088	115,375
Balance at December 31, 2019	14,653,703	13,454,995	1,198,708

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns. Management regularly monitors the level of market risk and considers appropriate strategies to mitigate those risks. Sensitivity analysis relating to key market risks has been provided below.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on cash, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, trade receivables, trade payables and taxes payable that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The other currencies in which these transactions are denominated are EURO, Ghana Cedis (GH¢), the British Pound (GBP), Central African Franc (CFA), Australian Dollar (AUD), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Zambian Kwacha (ZMW) and Peruvian Sol (PEN).

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on foreign currency amounts.

December 31, 2020	EURO	GH¢	GBP	CFA	AUD	CAD	ZMW	PEN
Cash	350,719	4,824,478	4,115	776,641,951	16,138	2,081	91,560	15,810
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	1,249,833	-	513,015	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	5,167,197,609	-	-	-	1,082,113
Trade payables	(405,328)	(7,525,064)	(20,381)	(672,196,705)	(5,957,367)	(662,710)	(141,156)	-
Taxes payable	-	-	-	(283,460,165)	-	-	-	-
Gross exposure	(54,609)	(2,700,586)	1,233,567	4,988,182,690	(5,428,214)	(660,629)	(49,596)	1,097,923

December 31, 2019	EURO	GH¢	GBP	CFA	AUD	CAD	ZMW	PEN
Cash	4,912	637,338	4,860	1,514,693,621	94,991	49,656	237,030	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	278,819	-	90,264	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	3,286,417,630	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(515,388)	(2,837,560)	(30,017)	(674,632,654)	(2,008,911)	(207,644)	(655,366)	-
Taxes payable	-	-	-	(507,934,381)	-	-	-	-
Gross exposure	(510,476)	(2,200,222)	253,662	3,618,544,216	(1,823,656)	(157,988)	(418,336)	-

The following significant exchange rates applied during the years:

	2020		2019	
US$1=	Reporting Rate	Average Rate	Reporting Rate	Average Rate
EURO	0.8153	0.8839	0.8915	0.8931
GH¢	5.8504	5.7004	5.6878	5.3404
GBP	0.7325	0.7813	0.7583	0.7833
CFA	534.7956	579.8009	584.8143	585.8560
AUD	1.2972	1.4636	1.4257	1.4380
CAD	1.2741	1.3440	1.3016	1.3266
ZMW	21.1226	17.6887	14.0394	12.8761
PEN	3.5769	3.5398	N/A	N/A

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

(a) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on currency risks

The following table shows the effect of a strengthening or weakening US$ against all other currencies on equity and profit or loss. This sensitivity analysis indicates the potential impact on equity and profit or loss based upon the foreign currency exposures, (see "foreign currency risk" above) and it does not represent actual or future gains or losses. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change of 10% in the closing exchange rate per currency recorded in the course of the respective financial year.

A strengthening/weakening of the US$, by the rates shown in the table, against the following currencies would have increased/decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

As at December 31,		2020			2019	
	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$
EURO	±10	±6,698	±6,698	±10	±57,260	±57,260
GH¢	±10	±46,161	±46,161	±10	±38,683	±38,683
GBP	±10	±168,405	±168,405	±10	±33,451	±33,451
CFA	±10	±932,727	±932,727	±10	±618,751	±618,751
AUD	±10	±418,456	±418,456	±10	±127,913	±127,913
CAD	±10	±51,851	±51,851	±10	±12,138	±12,138
ZMW	±10	±235	±235	±10	±2,980	±2,980
PEN	±10	±30,695	±30,695	±10	-	-

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its bank balances and loans.

Profile

At the reporting dates, the interest rate profiles of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments were:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Variable rate instruments		
Bank balances	6,400,429	10,456,335
Fixed rate instruments		
Loans	3,083,333	3,370,523

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 200 basis points in the interest rate at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020 and 2019.

As at December 31,	2020			2019		
	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$
Bank balances	±2%	±128,009	±128,009	±2%	±209,127	±209,127

(iv) Capital management

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it to effectively support the Group's operations. In the definition of capital the Group includes, as disclosed on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position: share capital, retained earnings, reserves and loans.

The Group's capital at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Capital Management	2020 US$	2019 US$
Loans payable	3,083,333	3,370,523
Share capital	23,378,281	23,204,469
Share-based payment reserve	4,270,588	4,351,899
Retained earnings	45,410,722	38,242,108
	76,142,924	69,168,999

(c) Equity price risk

The Group holds equity investments and is exposed to equity price risk. The equity investments are held for sale and not held for strategic purposes.

If equity prices had been 10% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Groups equity and profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2020 would increase/decrease by US$206,665 (2019: US$42,879).

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party	Relationship	Incorporation	2020	2019
Geodrill Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	Mauritius	100%	100%
Geodrill Ghana Limited	Subsidiary	Ghana	100%	100%
Geodrill Cote d'Ivoire SARL	Subsidiary	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	100%
Geodrill BF SARL	Registered foreign operating entity	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	100%
Geodrill Mali SARL	Registered foreign operating entity	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	N/A
Geodrill Limited Zambia	Registered foreign operating entity	Zambia	100%	100%
Drilling Services Malta Limited	Subsidiary	Malta	100%	N/A
Vannin Resources, Unipessoal Limitada	Subsidiary	Madeira	100%	N/A
Geodrill Sondagens LTDA	Subsidiary	Brazil	100%	N/A
Recon Drilling S.A.C.	Subsidiary	Peru	95%	N/A
Geotool Limited	Subsidiary	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
The Harper Family Settlement	Significant shareholder	Isle of Man	-	-
D.S.I. Services Limited	Subsidiary	British Virgin Islands	N/A[(1)]	100%
D.S.I. Services (IOM) Limited	Subsidiary	Isle of Man	N/A[(1)]	100%
Geo-Forage BF SARL	Subsidiary	Burkina Faso	N/A[(1)]	100%
Geo-Forage Cote d'Ivoire SARL	Subsidiary	Cote d'Ivoire	N/A[(1)]	100%
Geo-Forage Mali SARL	Subsidiary	Mali	N/A[(1)]	100%
Geo-Forage Senegal SARL	Subsidiary	Senegal	N/A[(1)]	100%

[(1)] These companies have been dissolved during the year

(i) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with companies within the Group have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Harper Family Settlement owns 39.3% (December 31, 2019: 39.3%) of the issued share capital of Geodrill Limited.

On October 1, 2020, Geodrill Ghana Limited entered into new lease agreements with The Harper Family Settlement for the Anwiankwanta property and for the Accra property, both for a two year term and rent for the Anwiankwanta property of US$202,000 per annum and rent for the Accra property of US$82,000 per annum. The material terms of the two year lease agreements include: (i) the annual rent payable shall be reviewed on an upward only basis on or before October 1, 2022; and (ii) only Geodrill Ghana Limited can terminate the leases by giving twelve months' notice. It was also agreed that all future rent increases will be based on USA inflation data.

For the year ending December 31, 2020, the right-of-use assets relating to the properties above was US$466,136 (December 31, 2019: US$195,214) and the related lease liabilities were US$470,385 (December 31, 2019: US$179,499).

The Group has paid fees to Clearwater Fiduciary Services Limited during the year ended December 31, 2020 of US$67,024 (2019: US$13,873). One of the directors of Clearwater Fiduciary Services Limited is also a director of Geodrill Limited.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Key management personnel and directors' transactions

The Company's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management includes the close members of the family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercises control. The key management personnel have been identified as directors of the Company and other management staff. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Company.

Key management personnel and directors' compensation for the year comprised:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Short-term benefits	4,172,667	3,996,681
Share-based payment arrangements	137,789	145,334
	4,310,456	4,142,015

(iii) Related party payables

The related party payables balance payable to The Harper Family Settlement as at December 31, 2020 amounts to US$450,000 (December 31, 2019: US$450,000). The related party payables balance is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand at the option of The Harper Family Settlement.

23. COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2020, the Group had capital commitments of US$1,000,000 relating to the purchase of a new drill rig (December 31, 2019: US$Nil).

24. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(i) Share capital

Shares have no par value and the number of authorized shares is unlimited.

Share capital

	2020	2019
Shares issued and fully paid	44,309,100	44,430,400
Shares reserved for share option plan	4,430,910	4,443,040
Total shares issued and reserved	48,740,010	48,873,440

Reconciliation of changes in issued shares

	2020	2019
Shares issued at January 1,	44,430,400	43,574,500
Stock options exercised	274,100	855,900
Share buy-back	(395,400)	-
Shares issued at end of year	44,309,100	44,430,400

24. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(i) Share capital (continued)

All shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the shareholders' meetings of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company re-purchased and canceled 395,400 shares under its NCIB at an average price of C$1.86 and average C$ to US$ exchange rate of C$1.33:US$1.00 (for the year ended December 31, 2019, no shares were repurchased and cancelled).

(ii) Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve is comprised of the equity portion of the share-based payment transaction as per the Company's stock option plan.

The share based payment expense for the year of US$137,789 (2019: US$145,334) was included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Retained earnings

This represents the residual of cumulative profits that are available for distribution to shareholders.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(i) Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2020 was based on the income attributable to ordinary shareholders of US$7,517,483 (2019: US$3,876,363), and on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 44,456,929 (2019: 44,016,667) calculated as follows:

	2020 US$	**2019 US$**
Income attributable to ordinary shareholders	7,517,483	3,876,363

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	2020 Shares	**2019 Shares**
Issued ordinary shares	44,456,929	44,016,667
Earnings per share	$0.17	$0.09

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2020 was based on the income attributable to ordinary shareholders of US$7,517,483 (2019: US$3,876,363), and on the weighted average number of ordinary shares after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding of 44,908,216 (2019: 44,555,265), calculated as follows:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Income attributable to ordinary shareholders	7,517,483	3,876,363

Weighted average number of ordinary shares - diluted

	2020 Shares	2019 Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - basic	44,456,929	44,016,667
Effect of share options in issue	451,287 (1)	538,598 (2)
	44,908,216	44,555,265
Diluted earnings per share	$0.17	$0.09

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2020, 1,381,600 options in issue were dilutive and were included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share, however, they did not have an effect on the diluted earnings per share amount.

(2) For the year ended December 31, 2019, 1,355,700 options in issue were dilutive and were included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share, however, they did not have an effect on the diluted earnings per share amount.

26. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid in 2020 or 2019, however, on March 5 2021, the Geodrill Board of Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of CDN$0.01 per share, payable on April 9, 2021, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 26, 2021.

27. EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Stock Option Plan ("SOP")

The Company has established a SOP, which is intended to aid in attracting, retaining and motivating the Company's employees, directors, consultants and advisors through the granting of stock options.

The maximum aggregate number of Ordinary Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the SOP shall not exceed 10% of the total number of Ordinary Shares then outstanding. The maximum number of Ordinary Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the SOP and any other security-based compensation arrangements of the Company is 10% of the total number of Ordinary Shares then outstanding.

	2020		**2019**	
	Number of shares subject to option	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares subject to option	Weighted average exercise price
Balance beginning, Jan. 1	3,370,700	C$1.58	3,931,600	C$1.44
Total granted in the year	750,000	C$1.71	365,000	C$1.36
Total exercised in the year	(274,100)	C$0.80	(855,900)	C$0.80
Total forfeited in the year	(30,000)	C$0.51	(70,000)	C$1.88
Balance ending	3,816,600	C$1.67	3,370,700	C$1.58

The following table summarizes the options outstanding at December 31, 2020:

Options	Exercise prices	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Number of options exercisable
Granted on March 14, 2016	C$0.79	756,600	3 mos	756,600
Granted on June 30, 2016	C$1.62	300,000	6 mos	300,000
Granted on May 12, 2017	C$2.14	1,595,000	1 Yrs & 5 mos	1,595,000
Granted on May 16, 2018	C$2.00	90,000	2 Yrs & 5 mos	90,000
Granted on May 15, 2019	C$1.36	325,000	3 Yrs & 5 mos	325,000
Granted on March 9, 2020	C$1.71	750,000	4 Yrs & 3 mos	150,000

The fair values of options granted were calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Granted on	**March 14, 2016**	**June 30, 2016**	**May 12, 2017**	**May 16, 2018**	**May 15, 2019**	**March 9, 2020**
Risk free interest rate	1.10%	0.57%	1.04%	1.04%	1.54%	0.53%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stock price volatility	46%	52%	50%	40%	42%	43%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Forfeiture rate	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

Where relevant, the expected life used in the model used to determine the accounting value attributable to the options has been adjusted based on management's best estimate of the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on historical share price volatility over relevant periods.

28. CONTINGENCY

On December 20, 2019, the Burkina Faso Tax Authority's Head of Taxpayers Management Department ("BFTA") made an assessment on Geodrill claiming tax and penalties of $17.9 million (10,460,774,574 CFA) for the years 2016 through 2018.

On December 28, 2020, the Burkina Faso Tax Authority's Head of Taxpayers Management Department ("BFTA") issued a revised assessment on Geodrill claiming reduced tax and penalties of $9.7 million (5,232,253,593 CFA) for the years 2016 through 2018, a reduction from the original December 19, 2019 assessment.

For the years of the revised assessment, the BFTA has assessed that Geodrill had a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso and was subject to taxes, penalties and interest provided in Burkina Faso's tax legislation. Geodrill maintains that it did not have a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso in the years of the revised assessment and operated in Burkina Faso as a non-resident tax payer. As a non-resident tax payer, Geodrill was subject to a withholding tax on a percentage of its revenue as it was not registered with the BFTA and had never obtained a unique financial identification number. During the years 2016 and 2017, Geodrill was subject to a non-resident ten percent (10%) withholding tax and during the year 2018, Geodrill was subject to a twenty percent (20%) non-resident withholding tax. The non-resident withholding tax is paid to the Director General of taxes directly from Geodrill's clients on Geodrill's behalf.

Geodrill has reviewed the BFTA revised assessment and continues to disagree with the BFTA's conclusion and believes it is without merit. Geodrill maintains that it does not have a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso and believes it was appropriately taxed for the years 2016 – 2018 through the non-resident withholding tax system.

Geodrill is continuing discussions with the BFTA and maintains its position that the revised assessment is without merit.

29. COVID-19

The initial outbreak of COVID-19 (novel Coronavirus) had an adverse impact on global economic conditions which impacted the Company's drilling activities during the first nine months of the year.

From the onset of the pandemic, management provided a bi-monthly COVID-19 brief to the Board of Directors, outlining safety and the wellbeing of our employees and the impact COVID-19 has had on operations. Geodrill liaised closely with our customers to understand their COVID-19 policies and procedures to ensure the Company complied with these policies and procedures. The Company has adhered to increased government stipulations on travel restrictions and curfews where required and has significantly increased our health and safety spending as required.

During the fourth quarter, the Company was able to return to normal operations, although all six countries in which we currently have operations in continued to restrict travel for all persons and in most cases required entrants to complete a negative polymerase chain reaction ("PCR") test before entry is allowed into that country. There remains a risk that any future travel bans may impact the ability of the Company to provide drilling services to our customers.

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 29, 2021, the Group drew down a further US$2.0M on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit, resulting in US$3.5M still being available for drawdown as at March 5, 2021.

GEODRILL LIMITED
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, the liquidity and the results of operations and capital resources of Geodrill Limited ("Geodrill", the "Company" or the "Group"). The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This discussion contains forward-looking information. Please see "Forward-Looking Information" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to this MD&A.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and notes thereto.

This MD&A is dated March 5, 2021. Disclosure contained in this document is current to that date unless otherwise stated.

Additional information relating to Geodrill, including the Company's Annual Information Form, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

All references to "US$" are to United States dollars and all references to "CDN$" are to Canadian dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries, future growth, results of operations, capital needs, performance, business prospects and opportunities. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected ", "budget", "scheduled ", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words or by the use of words or phrases that state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could ", "would ", "might" or "will " be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking information is based on certain assumptions and analyses made by the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in such forward-looking information, there may be other factors that may cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should assumptions underlying such forward-looking information prove incorrect, actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

Forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required by law. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Corporate Overview

Geodrill operates a fleet of Multi-Purpose, Core, Air-Core, Grade Control and Underground drill rigs. The multi-purpose rigs can perform both reverse circulation (“RC”) and diamond core (“Core”) drilling and can switch from one to the other with little effort or downtime. Multi-purpose rigs provide clients with the efficiency and high productivity of RC drilling and the depth and accuracy of Core drilling without the need to have two different drill rigs on site. The Company currently has operations in five African countries and has expanded into South America. The Company has recently purchased two South American companies; one in Peru and one in Brazil. In December 2020, the Company began drilling in Peru.

The Company’s rigs and support equipment also incorporate a fleet of boosters and auxiliary compressors, which enable Geodrill to achieve high-quality sampling and operations to greater depths.

The state-of-the-art workshops and supply bases at Anwiankwanta, Ghana, at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, at Bouake, Cote d’Ivoire, at Bamako, Mali and at Chingola, Zambia provide centralized locations for storage of inventory, equipment and supplies, which in turn minimizes trucking, shipping and supply costs and allows the rigs and inventory to be mobilized to drill sites with minimal delay.

An experienced management team and workforce, a modern fleet of drill rigs and state-of-the-art workshops and supply bases have contributed to Geodrill’s reputation as a results-oriented drilling company that strives to achieve greater drilling depths and provide better quality samples than its competitors in the shortest possible time, safely and in a cost-effective and environmentally conscious manner.

The Company continues to stress the Health and safety of its employees as its greatest concern and is strictly enforcing our COVID-19 policies and procedures throughout the Company’s operations. Implementing and ensuring policies and procedures regarding screening, monitoring, good hygiene and social distancing protocols are observed. Certain countries in which we currently have operations in continue to restrict travel for all persons and are still focused on limiting travel and in most cases require entrants to complete a negative polymerase chain reaction (“PCR”) test before entry is allowed into the country. Despite the restricted travel, the Company has sufficient capital and human resources in each country and is able to continue to execute on clients drilling programs. Mining and mining related activities are deemed essential and are continuing for the moment as we continue to undertake drilling projects for our clients.

Business Strategy

The Company competes with other drilling companies on the basis of price, accuracy, reliability and experience in the marketplace. The Company’s competitors consist of both large public companies as well as small local operators.

Management believes that the Company has a number of attributes that result in competitive advantages including:

- **Business Development**: The Company continually improves its operations including the following recent and ongoing developments:

  Maintaining of the Company's strong presence in West Africa in four primary countries being Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali, operating in the African Copperbelt in Zambia and now expanding into South America.

- **A Modern Fleet of Drill Rigs and World Class Workshops:** The Company has accumulated modern state-of-the-art drilling rigs, and continues to invest in new rigs and ancillary equipment with an established centrally located world class workshops to promote client satisfaction through reliable operational performance. In addition, within the workshop in Ghana is a manufacturing facility with the capacity to produce ancillary equipment such as RC drill rods and RC wire-line drill subs in-house, reducing downtime and reliance on suppliers for these items.

- **Establishing, building and maintaining long-standing relationships with customers:** The Company has strong client relationships. Typically, a longer term client relationship for the Company originally commenced as a short term drill contract won under a competitive bidding process, which has been continually renewed as the respective drilling program of the client has progressed through various phases.

- **Support of well-established international and local vendors:** The Company has maintained long standing relationships with international vendors in Australia, Europe, North and South America and China and has also been supported in West Africa and Zambia by local branches of these suppliers and other local suppliers.

- **Local Knowledge**: The Company's West African market knowledge, expertise and experience have enabled Geodrill to further develop the local networks required to support its operations.

- **Presence in West Africa and the African Copperbelt:** The Company is able to mobilize drill rigs and associated ancillary equipment within a few days of a request by a client. The well-resourced, centrally located workshops further reduce downtime, as the Company can expediently reach most of its current customer sites.

- **An Active and Experienced Management Team:** Geodrill is led by Dave Harper, President and Chief Executive Officer, Terry Burling, Chief Operating Officer, Greg Borsk, Chief Financial Officer and Greig Rodger, Executive General Manager. This group is also supported by: Stephan Rodrigue, Zone Manager – Francophone West Africa and Don Seguin, Health, Safety and Environmental ("HSE") Manager. In Q1 2021 to help manage the growth expected in 2021 and to position the Company for expansion into new drilling service verticals, the Company hired Mr. John Kavanagh as Business Development Manager – Special Projects, who has more than thirty years' experience in the industry working in West Africa. The Company also hired Mr. John Sanderson in the role of Commercial Manager, who has fifteen years' experience in the industry working in Europe, Middle East & Africa.

- **A Skilled and Dedicated Workforce:** A favorable compensation and benefits package, coupled with the Company's track record of quality hiring and commitment to frequent, relevant continuous training programs for both permanent and contract employees, has reduced unplanned workforce turnover even during robust mining cycles. This has also increased efficiency and productivity, ensuring the availability and continuity of a skilled labor force.

- **Maintaining a high level of safety standards to protect its people and the environment**: The Company's HSE Group oversees the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Company's HSE standards, which standards are generally considered to be stringent standards for drilling firms globally and are higher than what is currently required in all local markets in which Geodrill currently operates. Every aspect of Geodrill's operations is designed to meet the highest HSE standards and includes induction meetings, at least one safety meeting per work site, including non-exploration work sites, regular safety audits and detailed investigations of incidents.

- **Commitment to Excellence:** Geodrill is committed to being a company of the highest standard in every aspect of its business operations. This is the framework used by the Company to guide its personnel towards the Company's goals and to be the customer-preferred partner in providing world class drilling services in West Africa, the African Copperbelt and Peru.

Market Participants and Geodrill's Client Base

The Company's client base is predominately in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali.

Management's plans include continuing to add new clients in West Africa where gold is the primary mineral, expanding into other African countries and expanding into South America. The Company will, however, take advantage of opportunities in other minerals, including lithium, iron ore, manganese, uranium, phosphate and energy. In addition, the proximity to African countries such as Senegal, Mauritania, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Cameroon positions the Company favorably in its ability to service these markets as well, if it so chooses. The Company's drilling focus is still predominately on gold and is still predominately in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali, however, the Company also provides drilling services to clients exploring in Zambia and Peru.

The signing of a drilling contract and the actual commencement of drilling do not always happen simultaneously, and in numerous situations there may be a two to three month interval between the signing of an agreement and the commencement of drilling. In addition, given the short-term nature of drilling contracts, there can be no assurance that any contract that the Company currently has will be extended or renewed on terms favorable to the Company. In the event that any of its current contracts are not extended or renewed on favorable terms, or replaced with new contracts, this could have a significant impact on the Company's operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue. One customer contributed 19%, one customer contributed 16% and one customer contributed 15%.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue. One customer contributed 19% and two customers each contributed 11%.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES AS OF MARCH 5, 2021

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Ordinary Shares. As of March 5, 2021, the Company has the following securities outstanding:

Number of Ordinary Shares	44,511,300
Number of Options	3,614,100
Diluted	48,125,400

For the year ended December 31, 2020, 274,100 shares were issued as a result of options being exercised, 395,100 shares were repurchased and cancelled under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), 750,000 options were issued and 30,000 options were forfeited. Subsequent to the year end and up to and including March 5, 2021, 202,500 shares were issued as a result of options being exercised, but no shares were repurchased and cancelled under the Company's NCIB and no further options were issued.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company generated revenue of US$82.4M for 2020, a decrease of US$5.0M or 6% when compared to US$87.4M for 2019. In 2020 the quarterly revenue followed a different pattern than typical years. The first quarter of 2020 was extremely slow as Geodrill entered the year with Burkina Faso still not operating at full capacity due to the November 2019 militant attack which caused one of our larger clients to curtail their drilling activities during the first quarter of 2020. Furthermore, towards the end of first quarter of 2020, COVID-19 impacted the Company as certain jobs and rigs paused as a result of uncertainty relating to the global COVID-19 pandemic. In West Africa, in the four primary countries in which the Company operates being Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali, the countries continued to allow mining activity, however, certain restrictions, curfews and curtailments were imposed that resulted in a disruption to certain jobs. The Company's focus shifted towards the safety and security of its personnel and the safe-guarding of its equipment. At the end of the first quarter of 2020 the Company's revenue was lower by 19% when compared to the first quarter of 2019.

During the second quarter, the Company focused on increasing the utilization of the fleet while dealing with COVID-19 and the difficult economic environment. Revenue in the second quarter of 2020 declined by 25% compared to the second quarter of 2019. The Company however, maintained a disciplined approach and continued to focus on strengthening its net cash position to $5.1M despite operating in a challenging environment and despite year to date revenues for the first six months of 2020 being 22% lower than year to date revenues for the first six months of 2019.

The third quarter of 2020, which is typically the Company's slowest quarter due to wet season and the impact it has on some geographic areas where the Company operates, particularly in Burkina Faso and Mali, was more in line with expectations. Through the first nine months of 2020, the Company's year to date revenues were 18% lower than year to date revenues for the comparable nine months of 2019. Despite the year to date decrease in revenue, the Company was able to increase its net cash to $8.3M as at September 30, 2020, as slower operations allowed the Company to maintain correspondingly lower inventory levels and to concentrate on maintenance capital expenditures versus expansionary capital expenditures. At the end of the third quarter of 2020, the Company had sufficient cash and had an up to date modern fleet of rigs ready to take advantage of a return to growth.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company was extremely busy and the Company's fourth quarter revenue increased by 44%, resulting in the 2020 year to date revenue declining by only 6% compared to

2019. The fourth quarter revenue was the highest quarterly revenue for the year, a position typically reserved for the first quarter or second quarter and reflects what the Company believes to be a significant upswing in the industry that is expected to continue into 2021. In relation to the growth in the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company utilized some of its cash resources, by increasing its inventory level and increasing its capital spending in the fourth quarter to be well positioned for the continued growth it expects in 2021.

The gross profit for 2020 was US$20.9M, being 25% of revenue compared to a gross profit of US$22.2M, also 25% of revenue for 2019. The gross profit decrease is a result of the decrease in revenue of US$5.0M off set against the decrease in cost of sales of US$3.7M. See “Supplementary Disclosure – Non IFRS Measures” on page 16.

EBITDA (as defined herein) for 2020 was US$19.0M, being 23% of revenue compared to US$20.0M, also 23% of revenue for 2019. See “Supplementary Disclosure – Non-IFRS Measures” on page 16.

The EBIT (as defined herein) for 2020 was US$10.8M, compared to EBIT of US$12.6M, for 2019. See “Supplementary Disclosure - Non - IFRS Measures" on page 16.

The net income for 2020 was US$7.5M or US$0.17 per Ordinary Share (US$0.17 per Ordinary Share diluted), compared to US$3.9M for 2019 or US$0.09 per Ordinary Share (US$0.09 per Ordinary Share diluted).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(in US$ 000s)	Fiscal Year Ended 2020	2019	2018		% Change 2020 vs 2019	% Change 2019 vs 2018
Revenue	**82,436**	**87,408**	**88,539**		**(6%)**	**(1%)**
Cost of Sales	**(61,522)**	**(65,221)**	**(66,071)**	(1)	**(6%)**	**(1%)**
Cost of Sales (%)	75%	75%	75%			
Gross Profit	**20,914**	**22,187**	**22,468**		**(6%)**	**(1%)**
Gross Profit Margin (%)	25%	25%	25%			
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	**(10,132)**	**(9,886)**	**(13,181)**	(1)	**2%**	**(25%)**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (%)	12%	11%	15%			
Foreign Exchange (Loss) / Gain	**(295)**	**474**	**420**			
Other Income / (Loss)	**324**	**(142)**	**-**			
Profit from Operating Activities	**10,811**	**12,633**	**9,707**		**(14%)**	**30%**
Profit from Operating Activities (%)	13%	14%	11%			
Finance Income	**1**	**3**	**10**			
EBIT*	**10,811**	**12,635**	**9,717**		**(14%)**	**30%**
EBIT (%)	13%	14%	11%			
Finance Cost	**(219)**	**(485)**	**(528)**			
Finance Cost (%)	0%	1%	1%			
Profit Before Taxation	**10,592**	**12,150**	**9,189**		**(13%)**	**32%**
Profit Before Taxation (%)	13%	14%	10%			
Income Tax Expense	**(3,079)**	**(8,274)**	**(8,527)**			
Income Tax Expense (%)	4%	9%	10%			
Net Income	**7,513**	**3,876**	**662**		**94%**	**485%**
Net Income (%)	9%	4%	1%			
EBITDA **	**18,951**	**20,017**	**16,297**		**(5%)**	**23%**
EBITDA (%)	23%	23%	18%			
Income Per Share						
Basic	**0.17**	**0.09**	**0.02**			
Diluted	**0.17**	**0.09**	**0.01**			
Total Assets	**98,341**	**86,741**	**85,312**		**13%**	**2%**
Total Long - Term Liabilities	**3,634**	**4,582**	**4,078**		**(21%)**	**12%**
Cash Dividend Declared	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**			

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2018, to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year and the previous year, the Company reclassified US$16,161,429 from selling, general and administrative expenses to cost of sales. This reclassification had no impact on the net income or earnings per share for the current or prior periods presented as the reclassification relates to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income only and has no effect on the other financial statements.

*EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes.

**EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

See "Supplementary Disclosure - Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16.

FISCAL 2020 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2019

Revenue

The Company recorded revenue of US$82.4M for 2020, compared to US$87.4M for 2019, representing a decrease of 6%. The decrease in revenue was due to a slower start to the year through the first nine months as a result of COVID-19 and wet season. The quarterly revenue did not increase on a quarter to quarter comparison until the fourth quarter of 2020, which had the impact of reducing the decline in revenue on a year to year basis to 6%. The decrease in revenue was also due to a change in the mix of meters drilled through the year.

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of Sales for 2020 was US$61.5M, compared to US$65.2M for 2019, being a decrease of US$3.7M and reflects the following:

- Drill rig expenses and fuel costs decreased by US$3.3M consistent with the decrease in revenue and as a result of the change in mix in meters drilled.

- Wages, employee benefits, external services, contractors and other expenses decreased by US$0.7M consistent with the decrease in revenue.

- Repairs and maintenance decreased by US$0.2M as less repairs were completed on the Company's drill rigs and plant and equipment.

- Depreciation expense increased by US$0.5M as a result of significant additions in the previous years to the Company's property, plant and equipment.

The gross profit for 2020 was US$20.9M, compared to a gross profit of US$22.2M for 2019, being a decrease of US$1.3M. The gross profit percentage for 2020 and 2019 was 25%.

Selling, General and Administrative ("SG&A") Expenses

SG&A expenses for 2020 was US$10.1M, compared to US$9.9M for 2019, being an increase of US$0.2M and reflects the following:

- Wages, employee benefits, external services, contractors and other expenses decreased by US$0.2M associated with less wages and less external services being required in 2020.

- Provision for doubtful accounts increased by US$0.1M due to a change in the aging profile of trade receivables.

- Depreciation expense increased by US$0.3M as a result of additions to the Company motor vehicle fleet throughout 2019 and 2020.

Foreign Exchange (Loss)/Gain

Foreign exchange loss for 2020 was US$0.3M compared to a gain of US$0.5M in 2019 as a result of fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Other Income

Other income for 2020 was US$0.3M compared to a loss of US$0.1M in 2019 relating to unrealized gains on the Company's listed equity investments.

Income from Operating Activities

Income from operating activities (after cost of sales, SG&A expenses, foreign exchange gain or loss and other income or loss) for 2020 was US$10.8M, compared to US$12.6M in 2019.

EBITDA Margin (see "Supplementary Disclosure – Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16)

EBITDA margin for 2020 was 23% consistent with 23% for 2019.

EBIT Margin (see "Supplementary Disclosure – Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16)

EBIT margin for 2020 was 13% compared to an EBIT margin of 14% for 2019.

Depreciation

Depreciation for 2020 was US$8.2M (US$7.3M in cost of sales and US$0.9M in SG&A) compared to US$7.4M (US$6.7M in cost of sales and US$0.7M in SG&A) for 2019.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for 2020 was US$3.1M compared to income tax expense of US$8.3M for 2019. The income tax expense of US$3.1M was comprised of US$2.8M relating to withholding tax on revenue, US$0.3M relating to tax expenses. Income tax expense has decreased significantly in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019, as the Company's revenue is derived predominantly from countries where the group is taxed directly versus indirectly through the withholding tax system.

Net income

The net income for 2020 was US$7.5M, or US$0.17 per Ordinary Share (US$0.17 per Ordinary Share diluted), compared to US$3.9M for 2019, or US$0.09 per Ordinary Share (US$0.09 per Ordinary Share diluted).

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(in US$ 000s)	Fourth Quarter Ended 2020	2019	% Change 2020 vs 2019
Revenue	**24,706**	**17,202**	**44%**
Cost of Sales	**(17,803)**	**(14,876)**	**20%**
Cost of Sales (%)	72%	86%	
Gross Profit	**6,903**	**2,326**	**197%**
Gross Profit Margin (%)	28%	14%	
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	**(2,850)**	**(2,270)**	**26%**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (%)	12%	13%	
Foreign Exchange (Loss) / Gain	**(280)**	**7**	
Other Loss	**(218)**	**(142)**	
Profit / (Loss) from Operating Activities	**3,555**	**(79)**	
Profit / (Loss) from Operating Activities (%)	14%	(0%)	
Finance Income	**1**	**-**	
EBIT*	**3,556**	**(79)**	
EBIT (%)	14%	(0%)	
Finance Cost	**(42)**	**(103)**	
Finance Cost (%)	0%	1%	
Profit / (Loss) Profit Before Taxation	**3,514**	**(182)**	
Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation (%)	14%	(1%)	
Income Tax Expense	**(1,360)**	**(776)**	**(75%)**
Income Tax Expense (%)	6%	5%	
Net Income / (Loss)	**2,154**	**(958)**	**325%**
Net Income / (Loss) (%)	9%	(6%)	
EBITDA **	**5,712**	**1,807**	**216%**
EBITDA (%)	23%	11%	
Income / (Loss) Per Share			
Basic	**0.05**	**(0.02)**	
Diluted	**0.05**	**(0.02)**	
Total Assets	**98,341**	**86,741**	**13%**
Total Long - Term Liabilities	**3,634**	**4,582**	**(21%)**
Cash Dividend Declared	**NIL**	**NIL**	

*EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes.

**EBITDA = Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization.

See "Supplementary Disclosure - Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16.

FOURTH QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPARED TO FOURTH QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Revenue

The Company recorded revenue for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 of US$24.7M, compared to US$17.2M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019, representing an increase of US$7.5M or 44%. This is a significant achievement for the Company as this is the highest revenue ever recorded for a fourth quarter in the Company's history. The increase in revenue is a result of the increase in demand for the Company's drilling services. As the price of gold has been trending upwards in the last few years, recently rising above US$2,000 an ounce in August 2020, before settling back to US$1,893 at December 31, 2020, global exploration spending is also increasing. The majority of exploration spending is on gold and in conjunction with the increase in the gold price, the Company which drills approximately 95% for clients exploring for gold, has also seen the impact on its clients. The juniors now have access to the capital markets and are able to raise capital for their exploration properties. The intermediates and senior clients are starting to generate sufficient cash flows from their operations and are expanding their exploration budgets accordingly. The fourth quarter of 2020 continued to ramp up from the start to the finish as the Company was extremely busy in December leading up to and through the holiday season. Typically, clients have a prolonged break during the holiday season and are slow to resume operations in the New Year, however in the fourth quarter of 2020, we experienced most clients drilling right up to the holiday season and then resuming shortly thereafter. In contrast, the fourth quarter of 2019 started strong but was severely impacted in November by a militant attack in Burkina Faso which significantly affected the fourth quarter of 2019 revenues leading to a much slower ending to 2019.

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of Sales for the fourth quarter of 2020 was US$17.8M, compared to US$14.9M for the fourth quarter of 2019, being an increase of US$2.9M and reflects the following:

- Drill rig expenses and fuel costs increased by US$1.4M in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019 consistent with the increase in revenue and as a result of the change in mix of meters.
- Wages, employee benefits, external services, contractors and other expenses increased by US$1.1M in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019 due to higher wages as a result of more employees being required in line with the increase in revenue.
- Repairs and maintenance increased by US$0.1M as more repairs were completed on the Company's drill rigs and plant and equipment in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019.
- Depreciation expense increased by US$0.3M in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019 as a result of additions in the previous years to the Company's property, plants and equipment.

The gross profit for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$6.9M, compared to a gross profit of US$2.3M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019, being an increase of US$4.6M. The gross profit percentage for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was 28% compared to 14% for fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

Selling, General and Administrative ("SG&A") Expenses

SG&A expenses for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 were US$2.9M, compared to US$2.3M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019, being an increase of US$0.6M and reflects the following:

- Wages, employee benefits, external services, contractors and other expenses increased by US$0.3M in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019 relating to more external services being required in Q4 2020.
- Provision for doubtful accounts increased by US$0.3M in Q4 2020 versus Q4 2019 due to a change in the aging profile of trade receivables.

Foreign Exchange (Loss)/Gain

Foreign exchange loss for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$0.3M compared to a negligible gain in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019 as a result of fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Other Loss

Other loss for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$0.2M compared to a loss of US$0.1M in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019 relating to unrealized losses on the Company's listed equity investments.

Income from Operating Activities

Income from operating activities (after cost of sales, SG&A expenses, foreign exchange gain or loss and other income or loss) for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$3.6M, compared to a loss of US$0.1M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

EBITDA Margin (see "Supplementary Disclosure – Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16)

EBITDA margin for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was 23% compared to 11% for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

EBIT Margin (see "Supplementary Disclosure – Non-IFRS Measures" on page 16)

EBIT margin for the fourth quarter of 2020, was 14%, there was no EBIT margin for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

Depreciation

Depreciation for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$2.4M (US$1.7M in cost of sales and US$0.7M in SG&A) compared to US$1.9M (US$1.7M in cost of sales and US$0.2M in SG&A) for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 was US$1.4M compared to income tax expense of US$0.8M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019. The income tax expense of US$1.4M was comprised of US$0.8M relating to withholding tax on revenue, US$0.5M relating to tax expense on taxable income and US$0.1M relating to a deferred tax charge. Income Tax expenses has increased significantly in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 compared to the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019 as a result of the profitability for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 versus the loss in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019.

Net Income

Net income was US$2.2M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020, or US$0.05 per Ordinary Share (US$0.05 per Ordinary Share diluted), compared to net loss of US$(1.0)M for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019, or US$(0.02) per Ordinary Share (US$(0.02) per Ordinary Share diluted).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	2020				2019			
(in US$ 000s)	**Dec 31**	**Sep 30**	**Jun 30**	**Mar 31**	**Dec 31**	**Sep 30**	**Jun 30**	**Mar 31**
Revenue	24,706	18,864	20,862	18,003	17,202	20,292	27,787	22,127
Revenue Increase / (Decrease) %	*31%*	*(10%)*	*16%*	*5%*	*(15%)*	*(27%)*	*26%*	*29%*
Gross Profit	6,903	4,261	6,635	3,115	2,326	4,582	8,903	6,376
Gross Margin (%)	*28%*	*23%*	*32%*	*17%*	*14%*	*23%*	*32%*	*29%*
Net Earnings / (Loss)	2,154	1,962	3,281	117	(958)	826	2,481	1,528
Per Share - Basic	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.06	0.04
Per Share - Diluted	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00	(0.02)	0.02	0.06	0.03

The Company's revenue of US$24.7M represents an increase on a quarter over quarter basis by US$5.8M or 31% for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2020 compared to the third quarter ended September 30, 2020, reflecting a much busier Q4 2020 versus Q3 2020 that is reflective of wet season. On a quarter to quarter basis, the Company's revenue increased by US$7.5M or 44% compared to the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2019. The significant increase in revenue over the prior year's comparable quarter is a result of a significant increase in demand for drilling services and is consistent with the industry trend of increased drilling activity, especially in the gold sector.

The operations have tended to exhibit a seasonal pattern. The first and fourth quarters are affected due to shutdown of exploration activities, often for extended periods over the holiday season. The second quarter is typically affected by the Easter shutdown of exploration activities affecting some of the rigs for up to one week. The wet season occurs (in some geographical areas where the Company operates, particularly in Burkina Faso and Mali) normally in the third quarter, but in the recent years the global weather pattern has become somewhat erratic. In the first quarter of 2020, the Company was impacted by a slower than normal resumption of drilling services after the holiday season. In the second quarter of 2020, the Company was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic as certain jobs and rigs paused as a result of uncertainty. In the third quarter of 2020, the Company was impacted by the wet season. The Company has historically taken advantage of the wet season and has scheduled the third quarter for maintenance and rebuild programs for drill rigs and equipment. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company benefited from a busier period up to and throughout the holiday season.

Effect of Exchange Rate Movements

The Company's receipts and disbursements are denominated in US Dollars and local currencies. The Company's main exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises from certain capital costs, wage costs and purchases denominated in other currencies.

The Company's revenue is invoiced in US Dollars and local currencies. The Company's purchases are in Australian Dollars, US Dollars, Euros, Canadian Dollars and local currencies. Other local expenses include purchases and wages which are paid in the local currency.

SELECTED INFORMATION FROM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in US$ 000s)	Fiscal year end 2020	Fiscal year end 2019	Fourth quarter end 2020	Fourth quarter end 2019
Net Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	4,835	14,657	(1,150)	4,097
Net Cash used in investing activities	(7,521)	(5,388)	(3,385)	(1,138)
Net Cash (used in) / provided from financing activities	(1,112)	(3,275)	1,256	(1,098)
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash	(196)	(53)	(102)	78
Net (decrease) / increase in cash	(3,994)	5,941	(3,381)	1,939

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had cash of US$6.6M, loans payable of US$3.1M and US$5.5M still available on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit. Subsequent to December 31, 2020 and up to March 5, 2021, the Company withdrew an additional US$2.0M on the US$7.5M Revolving line of Credit, resulting in US$3.5M still being available for drawdown. Since the Company has loans payable, the Company continues to monitor its cash and its capital spending in conjunction with the loans that need to be repaid.

FISCAL 2020

Operating Activities

In 2020, the Company generated net cash from operating activities of US$4.8M, as compared to generating net cash from operating activities of US$14.7M in 2019. The Company realized profit before taxation of US$10.6M for 2020, however, the changes in non-cash items and changes in working capital items decreased cash by US$5.8M, resulting in cash generated from operations of US$4.8M.

Investing Activities

In 2020, the Company's net investment in property, plant and equipment was US$7.5M compared to US$5.4M in 2019. The Company continues to reinvent and upgrade its fleet in order to maintain a modern fleet of drill rigs and related equipment. The Company understands the importance of this and has significantly invested in its property, plant and equipment. Plant and equipment additions in 2020 included costs associated with rebuilding existing drill rigs and related equipment, new light vehicles and costs associated with completing certain sites at client premises.

Financing Activities

In 2020, the Company used net cash of US$1.1M relating to financing activities. The Company received loans of US$2M, repaid loans in the amount of US$2.3M, paid lease liabilities of US$0.4M, purchased shares under the Company's NCIB in the amount of US$0.6M and received US$0.2M from the exercise of stock options. In 2019, the Company used net cash of US$3.3M relating to financing activities. The Company repaid loans in the amount of US$2.9M, paid lease liabilities of US$0.4M, paid related party balances of US$0.5M and received US$0.5M from the exercise of stock options.

FOURTH QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Operating Activities

The Company realized profit before taxation of US$3.5M for the fourth quarter of 2020 but the impact of changes in non-cash items and changes in working capital items decreased cash by US$4.7M resulting in US$1.2M cash being used in operations in the fourth quarter of 2020, compared to US$4.1M cash being generated from operating activities in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Investing Activities

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company's investment in property, plant and equipment was US$3.4M compared to US$1.1M in the fourth quarter of 2019. The Company continues to upgrade its fleet in order to maintain a modern fleet of drill rigs and related equipment. The Company understands the importance of this and has significantly invested in its property, plant and equipment. Plant and equipment additions in the fourth quarter of 2020 included costs associated with rebuilding existing drill rigs and related equipment, new light vehicles and costs associated with completing certain sites at client premises.

Financing Activities

During the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company generated cash of US$1.3M relating to financing activities. The Company received loans of US$2.0M repaid loans in the amount of US$0.5M, paid lease liabilities of US$0.1M and used US$0.1M to purchase shares under the Company's NCIB. During the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company repaid loans in the amount of US$1.1M, paid lease liabilities of US$0.1M and received US$0.1M from the exercise of stock options.

Contractual Obligations

Contractual Obligations in US$	Payments Due by					
	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and older
Loans (1)	3,275,000	3,275,000	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligation (2)	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Lease liablities (3)	610,000	275,000	275,000	30,000	22,000	8,000
Total Contractual Obligations	4,885,000	4,550,000	275,000	30,000	22,000	8,000

(1) Loans refer to amounts owing on the US$6.5M Medium Term Loan and amounts drawn on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit, including the related interest.
(2) Purchase obligations relate to the purchase of a drill rig that the Company expects to be shipped in the second quarter of 2021.
(3) The lease liabilities relate to the lease payments for the two real estate properties, as fully disclosed under "Transactions with Related Parties". In addition, the lease liabilities includes amounts for other operating sites.

Contractual obligations will be funded in the short-term by cash as at December 31, 2020 of US$6.6M, cash flow generated from operations, and the US$5.5M amount still available on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit.

OUTLOOK

In 2020, the Company has not experienced significant disruptions to its drilling operations as a result of COVID-19. Mining and mining related activities are currently deemed essential and we continue to undertake drilling projects for our clients, although some clients decided to scale back their drilling operations in the first six months of 2020 in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. During 2020, the Company undertook a measured approach to reinvesting in property, plant and equipment in line with revenue earned. Throughout the year upgrades and rebuilds were made to the existing drill rigs and related equipment to maintain a modern fleet of drill rigs. In the fourth quarter of 2020, in conjunction with the increased demand for drilling services, the Company ordered another drill rig which will be ready for delivery in Q2 2021. The Company is continuing to see a recovery in the mineral drilling sector and is optimistic that the recovery will continue throughout 2021.

In line with the Company's strategy of having a standardized rig fleet where rigs can be quickly interchanged, the new rig will require minimal tooling up and is expected to start drilling shortly after it is received. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had 68 drill rigs, of which 61 drill rigs were available for operation, 6 drill rigs were in the workshop and one drill rig was being manufactured.

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE - NON-IFRS MEASURES

EBIT is defined as Earnings before Interest and Taxes and EBITDA is defined as Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization. The definitions are used in this MD&A as measures of financial performance. The Company believes EBIT and EBITDA are useful to investors because they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties to evaluate companies in the same industry. However, EBIT and EBITDA are not measures recognized by IFRS and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. EBIT and EBITDA should not be viewed in isolation and do not purport to be alternatives to net income or gross profit as indicators of operating performance or cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. EBIT and EBITDA do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and therefore they may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other publicly traded companies. Also, EBIT and EBITDA should not be construed as alternatives to other financial measures determined in accordance with IFRS.

Additionally, EBIT and EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not consider certain cash requirements such as capital expenditures, contractual commitments, interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements.

Gross profit margin is defined as gross profit as a percentage of revenue. Gross profit margin does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other publicly traded companies.

The following table is a reconciliation of Geodrill's results from operations to EBIT and EBITDA

	Year ended		Three months ended	
(US$ 000s)	**Dec 31, 2020**	**Dec 31, 2019**	**Dec 31, 2020**	**Dec 31, 2019**
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	7,513	3,876	2,154	(958)
Add: Income taxes	3,079	8,274	1,360	776
Add: Finance costs	219	485	42	103
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)	10,811	12,635	3,556	(79)
Add: Depreciation & Amortization	8,140	7,382	2,156	1,886
Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization (EBITDA)	18,951	20,017	5,712	1,807

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO") of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") for the Company as defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 issued by the Canadian Securities

Administrators. The CEO and the CFO have designed such DC&P, or caused them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As at December 31, 2020, the CEO and CFO evaluated the design and operation of the Company's DC&P. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's DC&P were effective as at December 31, 2020.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Management has evaluated the design and operation of Cineplex's internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, and has concluded that such controls over financial reporting are effective. There are no material weaknesses that have been identified by management in this regard.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period beginning on January 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

The following discussion outlines certain relevant risk factors according to the Company's business and industry within which it operates. These risks are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties presently not known to the Company may also impair the operations and could potentially affect the Company.

Risks Related to the Business and the Industry

COVID-19 (the novel Coronavirus)

The initial outbreak of COVID-19 (novel Coronavirus) had an adverse impact on global economic conditions which impacted the Company's drilling activities during the first nine months of the year.

From the onset of the pandemic, management provided a bi-monthly COVID-19 brief to the Board of Directors, outlining safety and the wellbeing of our employees and the impact COVID-19 has had on operations. Geodrill liaised closely with our customers to understand their COVID-19 policies and procedures to ensure the Company complied with these policies and procedures. The Company has adhered to increased government stipulations on travel restrictions and curfews where required and has significantly increased our health and safety spending as required.

During the fourth quarter, the Company was able to return to normal operations, although all six countries in which we currently have operations in continued to restrict travel for all persons and in most cases required entrants to complete a negative polymerase chain reaction ("PCR") test before entry is allowed into that country. There remains a risk that any future travel bans may impact the ability of the Company to provide drilling services to our customers.

Political Instability

The Company's drilling activities are in West Africa (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali), Zambia and Peru. Conducting business in West Africa, Zambia and Peru presents political and economic risks including, but not limited to, terrorism, hostage taking, military repression, expropriation, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation and labour unrest. Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes may also adversely affect the Company's business. Business may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production and exploration activities, currency remittance, income taxes, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, however, the Company keeps abreast of all political issues and is prepared to act accordingly.

Tax Risk

The Company has organized its group structure and its operations in part based on certain assumptions about various tax laws including, among others, income tax and withholding tax, foreign currency and capital repatriation laws and other relevant laws of a variety of jurisdictions. While the Company believes that such assumptions are correct, there can be no assurance that foreign taxing or other authorities will reach the same conclusion. If such assumptions are incorrect, or if such jurisdictions were to change or modify such laws or the current interpretation thereof, the Company may suffer adverse tax and financial consequences. The Group has drilling activities currently in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Zambia and Peru. The Group has subsidiaries or branches in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Zambia, Mauritius, Malta, Madeira, Peru and Brazil. There is a risk in which the countries where Geodrill operates may change their current tax regime with little prior notice or that the tax authorities in these jurisdictions may attempt to claim tax on the global revenues of the Company. A change to the tax regimes in these countries or an unfavorable interpretation of the current tax legislation could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of the Company.

On December 28, 2020, the Burkina Faso Tax Authority's Head of Taxpayers Management Department ("BFTA") issued a revised assessment on Geodrill claiming reduced tax and penalties of $9.7 million (5,232,253,593) for the years 2016 through 2018, a reduction from the original December 19, 2019 assessment claiming tax and penalties of $17.9 million (10,460,774,574 CFA).

For the years of the revised assessment, the BFTA has assessed that Geodrill had a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso and was subject to taxes, penalties and interest provided in Burkina Faso's tax legislation. Geodrill maintains that it did not have a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso in the years of the revised assessment and operated in Burkina Faso as a non-resident tax payer. As a non-resident tax payer, Geodrill was subject to a withholding tax on a percentage of its revenue as it was not registered with the BFTA and had never obtained a unique financial identification number. During the years 2016 and 2017, Geodrill was subject to a non-resident ten percent (10%) withholding tax and during the year 2018, Geodrill was subject to a twenty percent (20%) non-resident withholding tax. The non-resident withholding tax is paid to the Director General of taxes directly from Geodrill's clients on Geodrill's behalf.

Geodrill has reviewed the BFTA revised assessment and continues to disagree with the BFTA's conclusion and believes it is without merit. Geodrill Limited maintains that it does not have a permanent establishment in Burkina Faso and believes it was appropriately taxed for the years 2016 – 2018 through the non-resident withholding tax system. Geodrill is continuing discussions with the BFTA and maintains its position that the revised assessment is without merit.

Equity Price Risk

The Group holds equity investments and is exposed to equity price risk. The equity investments are held for sale and not held for strategic purposes. At December 31, 2020, the Group had US$2.1M in equity investments. If equity prices had been 10% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's equity and profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2020 would have increased or decreased by US$206,665 (2019: US$42,879).

Credit Risk

The Company provides credit to its clients in the normal course of its operations. The Company provides for expected credit losses for trade receivables based on the aging of trade receivables. In addition, in the past the Company had noticed that certain accounts in the greater than 90 day category were taking longer to pay and certain accounts were having difficulty paying and therefore the Company needed to provide for certain specific accounts. The Company has continued to extend credit to clients and as at December 31, 2020, 4% of the trade accounts receivable are aged over 90 days. The Company's normal credit terms are 30 days.

Foreign Currency Exposure

The Company receives the majority of its revenues in US dollars. In January 2021, the Bank of Ghana granted approval for the Company to issue and receive fifty percent of its payments in US dollars. The approval is valid up to December 31, 2021. If the Company has significant cash and receivables in Ghana Cedi it may be exposed to currency fluctuations between the US Dollar and the Ghana Cedi. The Company also has significant amounts of CFA relating to operating in certain French West African countries. Although the exchange rate of the CFA is linked to the EURO and it has been fairly stable in the past, there can be no assurance that it will continue to be stable. In addition, there is also a significant part of the Company's foreign exchange exposure to the Australian dollar and Euro in relation to international purchases. As a result, the Company is exposed to currency fluctuations and exchange rate risks. Currency fluctuations and exchange rate risks between the value of the US dollar and the value of certain foreign currencies may increase the cost of the Company's operations and could adversely affect financial results.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is now recognized as one of the biggest threats to global businesses. The agile nature of business, along with remote working technology, has left more companies open to the risk of cyber-attacks. These crimes range from the malicious, perhaps politically or ideologically motivated through to data or financial theft which may be orchestrated by the amateur hacker or by organized crime. Failure to identify and address these threats would leave the Company vulnerable to a cyber-attack. The Company continually updates its hardware and software to the highest standard to protect it against cybercrime. In addition to this, on an annual basis the Company has a third party perform a vulnerability assessment on its network.

Inability to Sustain or Increase Revenue Levels

The Company recorded revenue of US$82.4M in 2020, US$87.4M in 2019 and US$88.5M in 2018. The Company's ability to sustain or increase its revenue will depend on a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including, but not limited to, commodity prices, the ability of mining companies to raise financing and the global demand for materials. In addition, the Company is subject to a variety of business risks generally associated with growing companies. The Company is not currently contemplating adding a significant number of rigs but will continue to explore geographic expansion. Expanding into other jurisdictions could place significant strain on the Company's management personnel and the Company may need to recruit additional personnel to service these jurisdictions.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to sustain or increase its revenue or that such increased revenue, if achieved, will result in profitable operations, that it will be able to attract and retain sufficient management personnel necessary. The failure to accomplish any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. Further, as the Company increases its geographical footprint, it may need to expand its operations base or establish a new operations base in order to continue to maintain its fleet of drill rigs.

Business Interruptions

Business interruptions may result from a variety of factors, including regulatory intervention, political elections, delays in necessary approvals and permits, health and safety issues or supply bottlenecks and seasonal or extraordinary weather conditions. In addition, the Company operates in geographic locations which are prone to political risks including terrorism and natural or other disasters. Further, logistical risks such as road conditions, ground conditions and political interference may affect the Company's ability to quickly mobilize or demobilize its drill rigs. The occurrence of business interruptions or conditions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Uncertain Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

The Company's business and operations are potentially subject to the uncertain legal and regulatory frameworks in the countries in which it operates. Laws, regulations and local rules governing business entities in these countries may change and are often subject to a number of possibly conflicting interpretations by business entities, government departments and the courts. Laws and regulations may be promulgated and overseen by different government entities or departments, which may be national, regional or municipal and these entities may differ in their interpretation and enforcement of the laws and regulations. The business, financial condition, profitability and results of operations of the Company could potentially be adversely affected by changes in and uncertainty surrounding governmental policies, in particular with respect to business laws and regulations, licenses and permits, taxation, exchange control regulations, labor laws and expropriation.

Given the uncertain legal and regulatory framework in the African countries and Peru, there is a risk that the necessary licenses, permits, certificates, consents and authorizations to implement or conduct operations may not be obtained by either the client or the Company under conditions or within time frames that make such operations viable and that changes to applicable laws, regulations or the governing authorities may result in additional material expenditure or time delays.

Cyclical Downturns

The Company's business is highly dependent upon the levels of mineral exploration, development and production activity by mining companies in Africa and Peru. In recent years, certain countries in West Africa such as Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali have seen an increase in mining and exploration primarily focused on gold. In 2016 to 2020, the drilling industry in West Africa began to recover resulting in increased demand for the Company's services. In 2018, the Company achieved record revenues of US$88.5M and in 2019 the Company recorded similar revenues of US$87.4M. In 2020, the Company achieved revenues of US$82.4M as a result of a slower than normal first half of 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the Company has seen a rebound in its activities, there is no guarantee that this trend will continue due to the cyclical nature of the industry.

The operations and financial results of Geodrill may be materially adversely affected by increases or declines in the price of gold and other commodities. The prices of gold and other commodities fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond Geodrill's control, such as the sale or purchase of metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand and the political and economic conditions of major metals-producing countries throughout the world. The price of gold and other commodities has fluctuated widely in the past, and future serious price declines could cause continued exploration, development of and commercial production by Geodrill's clients to be impracticable. In such event, the operational and financial results from drilling operations would suffer.

Industry experience indicates that prevailing and projected prices of commodities are major influences on the Company's clients' activity levels and planned expenditures. In the past, strong commodities market conditions have led to an increased supply of drill rigs to the market. In the event of a sustained decrease in demand for drilling activities, the market may be oversupplied with drill rigs, which may result in downward pressure on drilling service providers' margins and drilling operations. In addition, historically when commodity prices fall below certain levels, it is not uncommon for mining and exploration expenditures to decline in the following twelve month period. There is a risk that a significant, sustained fall in commodity prices could substantially reduce future mining expenditures, particularly in relation to exploration and production, leading to a decline in demand for the drilling services offered by the Company which may have a material adverse effect and impact on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

Competition

The Company faces considerable competition from several large drilling services companies and a number of smaller regional competitors. Some of the Company's competitors have been in the drilling services industry for a longer period of time. This may mean that they are perceived as being able to offer a greater range of services at more competitive prices than the Company. In addition, new and current competitors willing to provide services at a lower cost will likely continue to occur as demand for drilling services tightens. Increased competition in the drilling services market may adversely affect the Company's current market share, profitability and growth opportunities. Any erosion of the Company's competitive position could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and growth prospects.

A significant portion of the drilling services business is a result of being awarded contracts through a competitive tender process. It is possible that the Company may lose potential new contracts to competitors if it is unable to demonstrate reliable performance, technical competence and competitive pricing as part of the tender process or if mining companies elect not to undertake a competitive tender process, or the Company does not continue to provide a premium service as compared to other competitors, to its existing client base which would cause it to lose its reputation in the market place.

Local Content Requirements

The Group has drilling activities currently in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire , Mali, Zambia and Peru. The Company has always considered the local communities and districts in which it operates and has specifically hired local workers and supported local community initiatives. In 2020, approximately 95% of the Company's workforce was local to the countries in which it operated. In certain jurisdictions in which the Company operates, there are discussions regarding granting contracts to companies that are locally owned or a percentage of the company is locally owned. As the Company is a publicly listed entity, if local ownership content requirements become mandated, this may affect the way the Company operates or is structured in certain jurisdictions in which it operates.

Substance requirements

The Company is incorporated in the Isle of Man and certain of the Company's other subsidiaries are incorporated in other countries where, similar to the Isle of Man, there has been an increased focus on substance requirements. The Company maintains its head office in the Isle of Man and has a local director and corporate secretary based in the Isle of Man. The Company conducts at least half of its board meetings in and from the Isle of Man and the Company will also hold its 2021 Annual General Meeting in the Isle of Man. The Company has reviewed the necessary requirements and has concluded that it is directed and managed in and from the Isle of Man, there is adequate physical presence in the Isle of Man, there is adequate proportionate expenditure and there are core income generating activities conducted in the Isle of Man and therefore has determined that it fulfils the relevant substance requirements, however, there is always a risk that the authorities will dispute the Company's conclusions. The Company has also reviewed and has concluded that it meets the substance requirements for its Mauritius, Malta and Madeira subsidiaries.

International Expansion and Instability

Expansion internationally entails additional political and economic risk. Some of the countries and areas that the Company may target for expansion could be undergoing industrialization and urbanization and do not have the economic, political or social stability that many developed nations now possess. Other countries have experienced political or economic instability in the past and may be subject to risks beyond the Company's control, such as war or civil disturbances, political, social and economic instability, corruption, nationalization, terrorism, expropriation without fair compensation or cancellation of contract rights, significant changes in government policies, breakdown of the rule of law and regulations and new tariffs, taxes and other barriers, changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude that may adversely affect the business. There has been an emergence of a trend by some governments to increase their participation, through increased taxation, expropriation, or otherwise. This could negatively impact the level of foreign investment in mining and exploration activities and thus drilling demand in these regions. Such events could result in reductions in revenue and transition costs as equipment is shifted to other locations.

Environment, Labor and Health and Safety Requirements and Related Considerations

The drilling services industry is regulated by environmental and health and safety regulations. To the extent that the Company fails to comply with laws and regulations, it could lose client contracts and be subject to suspension of operations or other penalties. In addition, accidents at the sites at which the Company operates could adversely affect the Company's ability to retain client contracts and win new business.

The Company is subject to the labour laws and regulations of the various countries in which it operates. Although none of the Company's employees are currently unionized, there is the potential that some or all of its employees may become unionized in the future. There can be no assurance that the Company will not experience labour problems in the future, such as prolonged work stoppages due to labour strikes, which may have an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial conditions.

Clients are required to hold certain permits and approvals in order for the Company to conduct operations. Clients are generally responsible for obtaining the environmental permits necessary for drilling. There is no assurance that clients will be able to renew or obtain the permits or approvals which are required for the drilling services the Company provides to them, in the time frame anticipated or at all. Any failure to renew, maintain or obtain the required permits or approvals may result in interruption or delay to operations and may have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. In addition, clients rely on concessions, licenses and permits to conduct their activities. Any modification or revocation of these concessions, licenses or permits could result in a decrease in demand for the services of the Company or in contracts with clients being terminated.

Geographic Expansion

Expansion into new jurisdictions also brings additional geographic and currency risk. There is a risk that the operations, assets, employees or repatriation of revenues could be impaired by factors specific to the regions into which Geodrill may choose to expand.

Global Financial Condition

Global financial conditions may impact the ability of the Company and its clients to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms that are favorable. Worldwide economic conditions, in particular, economic conditions of countries such as the United States and China, influence the activity in the mining industry which in turn has an effect on the demand for the drilling services provided by Geodrill. Increased levels of volatility and market turmoil could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and the trading price of the Ordinary Shares.

Concentration of Currency

The Company receives the majority of its revenues in US dollars and as result, the majority of the Company's cash is in US dollars. To facilitate the payment of certain international suppliers and expenses, the Company holds the majority of its cash in US dollars in jurisdictions where it can efficiently transfer funds to international suppliers. There can be no assurance that in the future, the Company will be able to continue to hold the majority of its cash in US dollars. The Company also has significant amounts of CFA relating to operating in certain French West African countries. Although the exchange rate of the CFA has been fairly stable in the past, there can be no assurance that it will continue to be stable.

Dependence on Certain Key Personnel

The success of the Company was, and is currently, largely dependent on the performance of senior management and, in particular, Dave Harper, Terry Burling, Greg Borsk, Greig Rodger and Stephan Rodrigue. The senior management group is also supported by numerous drilling supervisors, HSE personnel and other management employees to manage its immediate operations as well as the obligations of running a public company. The loss of the senior management personnel would likely have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. Additionally, there is no assurance that the Company can maintain the services of its other management or its key drillers required to operate the business. The Company does not maintain key person insurance on the lives of any of its senior management.

Debt Level

In response to the need to finance capital equipment and general corporate expenditures including working capital needs, the Company has needed to borrow funds. As a result, the Company has loans payable outstanding. With loans payable outstanding and the required payments, the Company will need to monitor its cash on hand, and its investing activities in response to the level of debt and scheduled loan repayments. The debt requires repayments of principal and interest of approximately US$3.3M in 2021. The Company has in the past been able to repay debt from cash on hand and cash flow generated from operations, however, there is no certainty that the Company will continue to generate positive cash flow from operations. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had US$6.6M of cash and an unutilized amount of US$5.5M on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit. As at March 5, 2021, the Company has withdrawn an additional US$2.0M on the US$7.5M Revolving Line of Credit and has an unutilized amount of US$3.5M.

Sensitivity to General Economic Conditions

The operating and financial performance of the Company is influenced by a variety of international and country-specific general economic and business conditions (including inflation, interest rates and exchange rates), access to debt and capital markets, as well as monetary and regulatory policies. A deterioration in domestic or international general economic conditions, including an increase in interest rates or a decrease in consumer and business demand, could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance, financial position and condition, cash flows, distributions, share price and growth prospects of the Company.

Dependence on Customers with Capital Raising Challenges

From time to time, the Company may be dependent on customers for a significant portion of revenue and net income who, due to their relative size, could be challenged to attract funding to achieve their business plans. Should a number of our customers face serious capital raising constraints, there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure sufficient replacement customers, potentially leading to future reduced revenue and income levels. Consequently, the Company continues to work to expand its client base to mitigate its exposure to customers with capital raising challenges.

Specialized Skills and Cost of Labor Increases

The Company may not be able to recruit or retain drillers and other key personnel who meet the Company's high standards. A failure by the Company to retain qualified drillers or attract and train new qualified drillers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Increased Cost of Sourcing Consumables and Drilling Equipment

When bidding on a drilling contract, the cost of consumables (including fuel) is a key consideration in deciding upon the pricing of a contract. A material increase in the cost of consumables (including fuel) could result in materially higher costs and could materially reduce the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. Although the Company mitigates the risk of sourcing and pricing of consumables by keeping an inventory and having the capacity to fabricate certain consumable equipment, such as RC drill pipe and RC wire-line drill subs, there remains a risk that the pricing and availability of certain other consumables such as fuel could have a material negative effect on the Company's operations. Additionally, the delay or inability of suppliers to supply key manufacturing inputs, such as steel and other raw materials, may delay manufacturing certain consumables such as RC drill pipe and RC wire-line drill subs, that may have an adverse effect on the operations and the financial position of the Company's business.

Client Contracts

The Company's drilling client contracts are typically based on meters to drill and range for a term of one month to one year and can be cancelled by the client on short or no notice in certain circumstances with limited or no amounts payable to the Company. The short duration of contract periods, typical for the drilling industry, does not provide any certainty of long term cash flows. There is a risk that existing contracts may not be renewed or replaced and that the drill rigs may not be able to be placed with alternative clients. The failure to renew or replace some or all of these existing contracts and cancellation of existing contracts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Operational Risks and Liability

Risks associated with drilling include, in the case of employees, personal injury and loss of life and, in the case of the Company, damage and destruction to property, equipment, release of hazardous substances to the environment, including potential environmental liabilities associated with the Company's fuel storage activities, and interruption or suspension of drill site operation due to unsafe drill operations. The occurrence of any of these events may have an adverse effect on the Company, including financial loss, key personnel loss, legal proceedings and damage to the Company's reputation.

In addition, poor or failed internal processes, people or systems, along with external events could negatively impact the Company's operational and financial performance. The risk of this loss, known as operational risk, is present in all aspects of the business of the Company, including, but not limited to, business disruptions, drill rig failures, theft and fraud, damage to assets, employee safety, regulatory compliance issues and business integration issues.

Advances in exploration, development and production technology which could reduce the demand for drilling services may have an adverse impact on the financial performance of the Company.

Risk to the Company's Reputation

Risks to the reputation of the Company, including any negative publicity, whether true or not, could cause a decline in the Company's customer base and have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. All risks have an impact on reputation and, as such, reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other types of risk. Every employee and representative of the Company is charged with upholding its strong reputation by complying with all applicable policies, legislation and regulations as well as creating positive experiences with the Company's customers, stakeholders and the public.

Insurance Limits

The Company maintains, to a limited extent, fixed property, motor and general liability insurance. The Company does not insure all of its drill rigs nor its goods in transit, as management has determined that the cost of the premiums outweigh the benefits at this time. Regarding the insurance that the Company does have, there can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be offered on an economically feasible basis, that all events that could give rise to a loss or liability are insurable or that the amounts of insurance will at all times be sufficient to cover each and every loss or claim that may occur involving the assets or operations of the Company. The Company does not carry business interruption insurance or key man insurance and, as such, any such interruption or loss would have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Company. To the extent that Geodrill incurs losses not covered by its insurance policies, the funds available for operations will be reduced.

Supply of Consumables

The Company's operations could place pressure on the ability of its vendors to manufacture and deliver to the Company consumables used in its drilling activities. Any negative impact on the ability of the vendors to deliver their products may constrain the Company's ability to increase its capacity and increase or maintain revenue and profitability.

Risks due to Foreign Incorporation

The Company is incorporated under and governed by the laws of the Isle of Man and consequently shareholders may not have the same rights and protections as they would have under provincial or federal corporate law in Canada. There can be no assurance that shareholder rights and remedies available under the corporate law of the Isle of Man will be enforceable in Canada through Canadian courts or that any orders of the courts of the Isle of Man made under such corporate law will be enforceable in Canada.

Equity Market Risks

There is a risk associated with any investment in the Ordinary Shares. The market price of securities such as the Ordinary Shares of the Company are affected by numerous factors including, but not limited to, general market conditions, actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Company's results of operations, changes in estimates of future results of operations by the Company or securities analysts, risks identified in this section and other factors. In addition, the financial markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have sometimes been unrelated to the operating performance of the issuers or the industries in which they operate.

The Influence of Existing Shareholders and Future Sales by The Harper Family Settlement and Dave Harper

The Harper Family Settlement and Dave Harper holds or controls, directly or indirectly, 17,814,100 Ordinary Shares representing approximately 40.0% of the Company's issued Ordinary Shares. As a result, The Harper Family Settlement and Dave Harper have the ability to influence the Company's strategic direction and policies, including any sale of all or substantially all of its assets, the election and composition of the Board of Directors, the amendment of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the declaration of dividends. The foregoing ability to influence the control and direction of the Company could adversely affect investors' perception of the Company's corporate governance and reduce its attractiveness as a target for potential take-over bids and business combinations, and correspondingly affect its share price.

Sales of a large number of Ordinary Shares by The Harper Family Settlement or Dave Harper in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Ordinary Shares and could impair Geodrill's ability to raise capital through future sales of Ordinary Shares.

Dilution

The Company may raise additional funds in the future by issuing equity securities. Holders of Ordinary Shares will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issues. Additional Ordinary Shares may be issued by the Company in connection with the exercise of options. Such additional equity issuances could, depending on the price at which such securities are issued, substantially dilute the interests of the holders of Ordinary Shares.

Dividend Payments

On March 5, 2021 the Geodrill Board of Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of CDN$0.01 per share, payable on April 9, 2021, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 26, 2021. Payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors after taking into account many factors, including Geodrill's earnings, operating results, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs and restrictions in financing agreements.

FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and related party payables approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments. The carrying value of loans payable approximates their fair value as the fixed rate loans have been acquired recently and their carrying value continues to reflect fair value. The fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss are measured using quoted market prices.

There were no financial instruments classified as level 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing risk, methods used to measure the risks and the Group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's management team is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The team meets periodically to discuss corporate plans, evaluate progress reports and establish action plans to be taken. The day-to-day implementation of the Board's decisions rests with the CEO.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and cash.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is minimized as customers are given 30 to 60 day credit periods for services rendered. New clients are approved by the CEO and trade receivables are monitored closely by the CEO.

As at December 31, 2020, four customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's trade receivables. One customer contributed 18%, one customer contributed 12%, one customer contributed 11% and one customer contributed 10%.

As at December 31, 2019, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Group's trade receivables. These customers all contributed 13% each

Exposure to credit risks

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Trade and other receivables	22,650,964	15,315,453
Cash	6,564,525	10,558,184
	29,215,489	25,873,637

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting dates by type was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Mining and exploration companies	22,087,075	14,660,257
Others	563,889	655,196
	22,650,964	15,315,453

The ageing of trade receivables due from mining and exploration companies at the reporting dates was:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Less than 30 days	9,373,610	3,867,220
31 - 60 days	8,137,858	4,740,423
61 - 90 days	3,649,849	2,908,234
91 days and greater	925,758	3,144,380
	22,087,075	14,660,257

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all of its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access them only at excessive cost. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities when due by monitoring and scheduling cash in bank movements and reinvesting profits earned.

The Group's obligation and principal repayments on its financial liabilities are presented in the following table:

	US$	US$	US$
December 31, 2020			
Non-derivative financial liability			
Trade and other payables	15,566,647	15,566,647	-
Related party payables	450,000	450,000	-
Loans payable	3,083,333	3,083,333	-
Lease liabilities	665,890	343,949	321,941
Balance at December 31, 2020	19,765,870	19,443,929	321,941
December 31, 2019			
Non-derivative financial liability			
Trade and other payables	10,394,717	10,394,717	-
Related party payables	450,000	450,000	-
Loans payable	3,370,523	2,287,190	1,083,333
Lease liabilities	438,463	323,088	115,375
Balance at December 31, 2019	14,653,703	13,454,995	1,198,708

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns. Management regularly monitors the level of market risk and considers appropriate strategies to mitigate those risks. Sensitivity analysis relating to key market risks has been provided below.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on cash, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, trade receivables, trade payables and taxes payable that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The other currencies in which these transactions are denominated are EURO, Ghana Cedis (GH¢), the British Pound (GBP), Central African Franc (CFA), Australian Dollar (AUD), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Zambian Kwacha (ZMW) and Peruvian Sol (PEN).

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on foreign currency amounts.

December 31, 2020	EURO	GH¢	GBP	CFA	AUD	CAD	ZMW	PEN
Cash	350,719	4,824,478	4,115	776,641,951	16,138	2,081	91,560	15,810
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	1,249,833	-	513,015	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	5,167,197,609	-	-	-	1,082,113
Trade payables	(405,328)	(7,525,064)	(20,381)	(672,196,705)	(5,957,367)	(662,710)	(141,156)	-
Taxes payable	-	-	-	(283,460,165)	-	-	-	-
Gross exposure	(54,609)	(2,700,586)	1,233,567	4,988,182,690	(5,428,214)	(660,629)	(49,596)	1,097,923

December 31, 2019	EURO	GH¢	GBP	CFA	AUD	CAD	ZMW	PEN
Cash	4,912	637,338	4,860	1,514,693,621	94,991	49,656	237,030	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	278,819	-	90,264	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	3,286,417,630	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(515,388)	(2,837,560)	(30,017)	(674,632,654)	(2,008,911)	(207,644)	(655,366)	-
Taxes payable	-	-	-	(507,934,381)	-	-	-	-
Gross exposure	(510,476)	(2,200,222)	253,662	3,618,544,216	(1,823,656)	(157,988)	(418,336)	-

The following significant exchange rates applied during the years:

	2020		2019	
US$1=	Reporting Rate	Average Rate	Reporting Rate	Average Rate
EURO	0.8153	0.8839	0.8915	0.8931
GH¢	5.8504	5.7004	5.6878	5.3404
GBP	0.7325	0.7813	0.7583	0.7833
CFA	534.7956	579.8009	584.8143	585.8560
AUD	1.2972	1.4636	1.4257	1.4380
CAD	1.2741	1.3440	1.3016	1.3266
ZMW	21.1226	17.6887	14.0394	12.8761
PEN	3.5769	3.5398	N/A	N/A

Sensitivity analysis on currency risks

The following table shows the effect of a strengthening or weakening US$ against all other currencies on equity and profit or loss. This sensitivity analysis indicates the potential impact on equity and profit or loss based upon the foreign currency exposures, (see "foreign currency risk" above) and it does not represent actual or future gains or losses. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change of 10% in the closing exchange rate per currency recorded in the course of the respective financial year.

A strengthening/weakening of the US$, by the rates shown in the table, against the following currencies would have increased/decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

As at December 31,		2020			2019	
	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$
EURO	±10	±6,698	±6,698	±10	±57,260	±57,260
GH¢	±10	±46,161	±46,161	±10	±38,683	±38,683
GBP	±10	±168,405	±168,405	±10	±33,451	±33,451
CFA	±10	±932,727	±932,727	±10	±618,751	±618,751
AUD	±10	±418,456	±418,456	±10	±127,913	±127,913
CAD	±10	±51,851	±51,851	±10	±12,138	±12,138
ZMW	±10	±235	±235	±10	±2,980	±2,980
PEN	±10	±30,695	±30,695	±10	-	-

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its bank balances and loans.

Profile

At the reporting dates, the interest rate profiles of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments were:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Variable rate instruments		
Bank balances	6,400,429	10,456,335
Fixed rate instruments		
Loans	3,083,333	3,370,523

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 200 basis points in the interest rate at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020 and 2019.

As at December 31,		2020			2019	
	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$	% Change	Profit or Loss impact before tax US$	Equity US$
Bank balances	±2%	±128,009	±128,009	±2%	±209,127	±209,127

(iv) Capital management

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it to effectively support the Group's operations. In the definition of capital the Group includes, as disclosed on its consolidated statement of financial position: share capital, retained earnings, reserves and loans. The Group's capital at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Capital Management	2020 US$	2019 US$
Loans payable	3,083,333	3,370,523
Share capital	23,378,281	23,204,469
Share-based payment reserve	4,270,588	4,351,899
Retained earnings	45,410,722	38,242,108
	76,142,924	69,168,999

(c) Equity price risk

The Group holds equity investments and is exposed to equity price risk. The equity investments are held for sale and not held for strategic purposes.

If equity prices had been 10% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Groups equity and profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2020 would increase/decrease by US$206,665 (2019: US$42,879).

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party	Relationship	Incorporation	2020	2019
Geodrill Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	Mauritius	100%	100%
Geodrill Ghana Limited	Subsidiary	Ghana	100%	100%
Geodrill Cote d'Ivoire SARL	Subsidiary	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	100%
Geodrill BF SARL	Registered foreign operating entity	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	100%
Geodrill Mali SARL	Registered foreign operating entity	Cote d'Ivoire	100%	N/A
Geodrill Limited Zambia	Registered foreign operating entity	Zambia	100%	100%
Drilling Services Malta Limited	Subsidiary	Malta	100%	N/A
Vannin Resources, Unipessoal Limitada	Subsidiary	Madeira	100%	N/A
Geodrill Sondagens LTDA	Subsidiary	Brazil	100%	N/A
Recon Drilling S.A.C.	Subsidiary	Peru	95%	N/A
Geotool Limited	Subsidiary	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
The Harper Family Settlement	Significant shareholder	Isle of Man	-	-
D.S.I. Services Limited	Subsidiary	British Virgin Islands	N/A[1]	100%
D.S.I. Services (IOM) Limited	Subsidiary	Isle of Man	N/A[1]	100%
Geo-Forage BF SARL	Subsidiary	Burkina Faso	N/A[1]	100%
Geo-Forage Cote d'Ivoire SARL	Subsidiary	Cote d'Ivoire	N/A[1]	100%
Geo-Forage Mali SARL	Subsidiary	Mali	N/A[1]	100%
Geo-Forage Senegal SARL	Subsidiary	Senegal	N/A[1]	100%

[1] These companies have been dissolved during the year

(i) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with companies within the Group have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Harper Family Settlement owns 39.3% (December 31, 2019: 39.3%) of the issued share capital of Geodrill Limited.

On October 1, 2020, Geodrill Ghana Limited entered into new lease agreements with The Harper Family Settlement for the Anwiankwanta property and for the Accra property, both for a two year term and rent for the Anwiankwanta property of US$202,000 per annum and rent for the Accra property of US$82,000 per annum. The material terms of the two year lease agreements include: (i) the annual rent payable shall be reviewed on an upward only basis on or before October 1, 2022; and (ii) only Geodrill Ghana Limited can terminate the leases by giving twelve months' notice. It was also agreed that all future rent increases will be based on USA inflation data.

For the year ending December 31, 2020, the right-of-use assets relating to the properties above was US$466,136 (December 31, 2019: US$195,214) and the related lease liabilities were US$470,385 (December 31, 2019: US$179,499).

The Group has paid fees to Clearwater Fiduciary Services Limited during the year ended December 31, 2020 of US$67,024 (2019: US$13,873). One of the directors of Clearwater Fiduciary Services Limited is also a director of Geodrill Limited.

(ii) Key management personnel and directors' transactions

The Group's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management includes the close members of the family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercises control. The key management personnel have been identified as directors of the Group and other management staff. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Group.

Key management personnel and directors' compensation for the year comprised:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Short-term benefits	4,172,667	3,996,681
Share-based payment arrangements	137,789	145,334
	4,310,456	4,142,015

(iii) Related party balances

The related party payables balance payable to The Harper Family Settlement as at December 31, 2020 amounts to US$450,000 (December 31, 2019: US$450,000). The related party payables balance is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand at the option of The Harper Family Settlement.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The significant accounting policies are described in the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

a. Adoption of new and amended accounting pronouncements

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2020:

- Definition of Material – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8
- Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values are described in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Geodrill, including the Company's Annual Information Form can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.